



Wilson 'no' to terms

By CHRISTINE EADE

Going into Europe is right — but not under a Conservative Government. That was the anti-market message which Mr Wilson, Leader of the Opposition, gave in his broadcast last night on the terms of entry contained in the White Paper.

He seized on the Tories' "bad economic management" and the omissions in the White Paper as reasons for saying no to Europe. But he freely admitted his previous Market sentiments of 1967 and added:

"I said provided the terms obtained proved to be right Britain's advanced technology could gain from a wider market. This cannot honestly be put forward by this Conservative Government. Over the past year you have seen Britain's technological reputation damaged by the actions on Rolls-Royce, Upper Clyde, and elsewhere."

Mr Wilson went on: "We laid down four issues of crucial importance in 1967 and indeed repeated them many times after that. They were: THAT THE MEMBERSHIP fee should not be too high; UNDER-DEVELOPED countries should be safeguarded; NEW ZEALAND should not be let down; CAPITAL MOVEMENTS should be kept under control."

Mr Wilson implied that none of the four had been satisfactorily resolved, either by omission or by the poor terms. Of the admission fees, he said: "Its main purpose is to subsidise the least efficient farmers of continental Europe. Then there is the effect of our trade losing the favoured position we have for so long held in the Commonwealth and other markets."

"We always made it clear that if the terms for joining the Market meant that our hard-won sovereignty was threatened, then to join on such terms would be out of the question, not least because the direct result would be the loss of jobs." The run-down cost to our balance of payments had been £500 millions, but the figure was not in the White Paper, and he wanted to know why.

On sugar production in under-developed countries Mr Wilson said that he had had no answers either in Parliament or in the White Paper about long term guarantees.

On New Zealand, Mr Wilson said: "Again, the Government has given no answer to MPs about the long term guarantees after the first five years run-down of New Zealand's food exports to Britain. The White Paper had said nothing and the Prime Minister had said nothing in Thursday night's broadcast. "President de Gaulle when he talks to the French people about New Zealand."

On capital movements Mr Wilson said emphatically that he should need more information. But his most overriding reason for rejecting the White Paper was his memory of the false election promises he said Mr Heath had made.

"He will have to forgive millions of people to whom only a year ago he made all those fine promises about prices and jobs if they are less willing to accept his word on these matters now. All he did last night, once again, was to hold out rosy promises of new prospects of prosperity at a stroke."

Mr Wilson ended by asking: "Can Mr Heath fairly lead a nation so divided, so weakened by divided and weakened by his policies — into Europe?" And saying cryptically and finally: "I hope the country will make its choice."

● The Government has added to the team trying to put across the idea of Britain in the Common Market by appointing Mr George Holt as Home Affairs editor of the overseas department of the Central Office of Information. Mr Holt was Mr Harold Wilson's assistant press officer in 1969, and stayed on in the Downing St Press office with Mr Heath. Before that he worked for the COI, and was previously parliamentary correspondent of the "News Chronicle."

● The Lords are to begin two or three day debate on the Common Market White Paper on Monday, July 26.

Speeches, page 6; Douglas Jay, page 10; Miscellaneous, page 11

The army under pressure in Derry yesterday (above), and the shrine in the street where Desmond Beattie was shot (below). Pictures by Robert Smithies



A6 case brief with Maudling

By JOHN EZARD

Mr Maudling, the Home Secretary, has been told that a man still living could plausibly have committed the A6 murder, for which James Hanratty was hanged in 1962.

The man is identified in a memorandum to Mr Maudling as Mr Peter Louis Alphon, first police suspect for the crime.

The Home Secretary asked for the memorandum from Mr Paul Foot after studying a Home Office report on Mr Foot's recent book "Who Killed Hanratty?" The book maintains Hanratty was innocent.

Mr Maudling has said that he is satisfied that there are significant new factors which were not before the jury and

which might have led to an acquittal. He will reach his decision after studying Mr Foot's arguments.

Mr Foot yesterday released the text of the 4,000-word memorandum, with Mr Maudling's permission. In it, he says of Mr Alphon's publicly-known attitude to the murder: "He cannot, on the one hand, rid himself of its memory and again and again, after very long gaps, return to (the subject)."

"On the other hand, when interest in the case rises, he lies low. . . . The best explanation for this behaviour, in my view, is that Mr Alphon did in fact commit the A6 murder."

Mr Foot estimates that the

Home Office dismisses Mr Alphon as having contradicted himself on several occasions. While confessing to the murder three times in March, 1967, at a press conference, in a newspaper interview and on commercial television — he retracted the confession at Marylebone Court when facing an unrelated charge the following September.

But Mr Foot adds that Mr Alphon's last publicly established position in successive open letters to the then Home Secretary, Mr James Callaghan, in 1969, is a repetition and elaboration of the confession.

Mr Foot asks the Home Secretary to "take a very careful look" at last week's evidence from Mrs Mary Lanz, wife of the owner of the Station Inn, Taplow, Buckinghamshire, that she saw Mr Alphon in her public house on the murder night at the same time as the victim, Mr Michael Gregson, a research physicist.

Mrs Lanz and her family were the last independent witnesses to see Mr Gregson alive, but they were never interviewed by police investigators. Mr Foot adds:

Evidence at the trial indicated that the alleged encounter between Hanratty and Mr Greg-

Ulster rioters besiege troops in barracks

From SIMON HOGGART in Londonderry

Troops were besieged for two hours inside their barracks on the Creggan Estate, Derry, last night.

Hundreds of rioters tried to force their way into the barracks, part of a large factory, using battering rams made from metal rods and traffic signs. They ripped up fencing and kept soldiers under a constant barrage of stones and bricks.

Meanwhile, a large crowd gathered on a wide embankment overlooking the factory, like the audience at some ghastly pop concert. As the rioters ran for cover in this crowd, troops fired round after round of rubber bullets and CS canisters until the embankment was covered in a thick blanket of the white gas.

Women ran sobbing and gasping from the scene leaving behind only youths, their mouths swathed in handkerchiefs and scarves, to maintain the barrage.

The attack followed an incident when two men in a car opened fire on the barracks with sub-machine guns. They fired between six and eight rounds from a car which raced away as troops answered the shots.

These outbreaks of violence are the worst and most threatening the area has seen for two years. On the day before the funerals of the two young men who died in fighting on Thursday, gangs of youths and small boys, some less than six years old, stoned troops and army vehicles, and in the William Street and Rossville Street areas troops returned fire with rubber bullets. Youths hijacked four trucks, three of which were used as barricades in the Bogside area.

The Bogside itself is littered with stones, bricks, smashed glass, and barbed wire; and black flags hang from the houses and rooftops in memory of the two dead men. A small shrine made of bricks, flowers, and sticks stands on the Lecky Road at the point where one was shot.

After one incident, Corporal Philip Nicholas, from Colchester, was last night in an intensive care unit in Belfast with a serious eye injury. He was in a personnel carrier which was blown off the road by a mine near Armagh.

Another soldier was hurt in Belfast last night after an intensive device had been thrown at the front of the New Barracks Royal Ulster Constabulary station. The soldier was injured when a crowd threw stones and bottles.

Mr Faulkner, the Northern Ireland Prime Minister, said the violence was the result of the machinations of evil men, who for their own selfish purposes, wished to embroil the community in conflict. The riots, he said, have given rise once again, and have been described as "a high watermark."

They were the result of fomented by Provisional members of the IRA. "They have been having a thin time lately and are trying to stir things up in Londonderry. They will not succeed." He said that there was no reason to imagine that troubles in Derry meant the beginning of a long hot summer of violence in Northern Ireland.

One of the dead men, Seamus Cusack, was driven across the border by friends after he was shot, and Mr Faulkner said: "I condemn those misguided people who by spiriting away an injured man probably contributed to his death." At an inquest on Cusack a doctor said he could have survived if a tourniquet had been applied to a thigh wound.

It is not clear what began the latest round of trouble. It started with minor incidents on Saturday after the dance halls closed. On Sunday the first shots were fired, and on Wednesday night the army fired the first shots in return.

The two men who died were armed when they were shot, said Lieutenant-Colonel Roy Jackson, commander of the First Royal Anglian Regiment, whose men fired. He said Mr Seamus Cusack was raising a rifle to his shoulder, and Mr George Beattie was holding a nail bomb.

"We have shown absolute restraint," he said. "We did not fire back at first because we had not got a good target. We have fired only when we have been sure that it will not endanger the lives of innocent people. After dozens of rounds had been fired at us, we fired only four rounds in reply. I think this shows the extent of our restraint."

In Belfast, General Tony Farrar-Hockley, Commander of land forces in Northern Ireland, said the shootings did not indicate a change in attitude by the army. Soldiers did not fire warning shots, but fired only when they intended to hit someone, such as a man on the street with a rifle. "I don't know how much the troops are supposed to take."

Mr William Beattie, father of one of the dead men, said he had irrefutable evidence that his son was not in any way connected with throwing bombs at the troops. Mr Beattie asked for peace at his son's funeral, which takes place this afternoon shortly after the funeral procession for Mr Cusack.

Prospects for the weekend are not encouraging. An Orange parade about 300 strong is planned to march from the Apprentice Boys' Hall overlooking the Bogside on Sunday, as it is claimed that Mr Rory Brady, president of Sinn Féin, will address an open air Sinn Féin rally on Sunday. The rally was planned before the present troubles began.

Mr Gerry Fitt, Social Democrat and Labour Party MP, said that events in Derry meant that the Opposition would take a much more cautious attitude to participation in affairs at Stormont. Two weeks ago Mr Fitt had encouragingly welcomed the Prime Minister's initiative in asking Opposition MPs to help in the formation of Government policy.

Orangemen on the defensive, page 5

Animal import ban lifted

Canberra, July 9

A ban on importation of dogs and cats from the United Kingdom will be lifted on July 12, the Australian Health Minister, Senator Ivor Greenwood, said today.

The ban was imposed in October 1969 when a dog in Britain developed rabies after being released from quarantine.

Mr Foot also said Mr Maudling to review contemporary press reports that the police received their first description of Hanratty from a man who might have had reason to object to Mr Gregson's involvement in an extramarital affair.

This suggestion, that the murderer might have been "the self-appointed avenger of a friend of a friend," never arose at the trial, Mr Foot says.

Of the alibi that Hanratty was in Rhyll, Flintshire, on the murder night, Mr Foot says there is nothing to support a dismissal of the "sum of coincidences" arising from the evidence of 14 people who say they met or saw him there. Two witnesses, not called at the trial, are certain of the date and the identification. Other witnesses have since come forward.

Mr Foot ends by rejecting the view of some MPs, who are signing an all-party motion seeking an inquiry into the case, that Mr Maudling should reach a decision before the summer recess.

Mr Foot says: "Mr and Mrs Hanratty have been campaigning for a public inquiry for nine years. I do not think they will grudge a few weeks delay while you study the evidence."

Dove seeks White House

From RICHARD SCOTT

Washington, July 9

Paul McCloskey, aged 43, the Republican Congressman from San Mateo, California, announced today that he intends to seek the Presidency next year. He will contest the Republican Party nomination in a direct challenge to President Nixon over Vietnam.

A former Marine officer, McCloskey has been one of the most outspoken Republican critics of Mr Nixon's Vietnam policies for some years. He said today that he pledged himself only upon the return of the prisoners of war. He said he was also committed "to restore truth in Government, to achieve a return to historic Republican moral commitment on social issues rather than the present 'Southern strategy,' and to a restoration of judicial excellence and independence."

Although it would not appear that Mr McCloskey has any very serious prospect of winning the party nomination for the Presidency, his decision to challenge Mr Nixon in the primaries ensures that Vietnam will be a major issue in next year's campaign, unless of course by that time Mr Nixon has reduced American involvement in the war to a level which satisfies the bulk of American opinion.

Mr McCloskey has been saying for some months that he would only challenge Mr Nixon if the latter failed to change his Vietnam policy and if no other more prominent Republican dove entered the race.

So far McCloskey is the only announced Republican runner. Senator McGovern is the only announced Democratic candidate — but there are plenty of others who are certainly running even without formally declaring themselves.

50 die in earthquake

Hundreds of fires were burning in Valparaiso last night in the wake of an earthquake which struck three provinces of Central Chile and part of Argentina. More than 50 people died.

The earthquake, which lasted for a minute, was followed by at least 13 tremors.

The death toll in Valparaiso, a port with a population of 300,000 was put at 25, with about 300 injured.

Chile earthquake and nuclear tests, page 11

82F—high noon in London

TEMPERATURES in London broke a 70-year-old record as a prelude to what the forecasters say will be a heat-wave weekend—the noon temperature was 82 deg. F. Sanding machines normally used on the roads only in winter were out laying sand over melted tar.

Three killed

THREE PEOPLE, including a married couple, were killed and a man was critically injured yesterday when a lorry loaded with sacks of rice crossed the central reservation on the M1 at Toddington, Bedfordshire.

Incomes slow

PERSONAL incomes rose only 1 per cent in the first three months of this year. The total wage bill rose by 11 per cent compared with average quarterly increases of 3 per cent in 1970. The Central Statistical Office, announcing the figures yesterday, said the small increase was due to the "low level of economic activity."

Dog kills man

VEHS yesterday examined a Doberman Pinscher which fatally mauled its owner in Liverpool on Thursday—a preliminary verdict is that the dog does not have rabies. Police think the heat may have affected it. Mr Trevor Edwards, aged 49, died in hospital early yesterday.

Pakistan 208

CRICKET: Pakistan scored 208 for four at Readingley yesterday and will resume their first innings today 108 behind England. (John Arlott, page 15).

GOLF: Lee Trevino goes into today's final round of the British Open leading the field by one stroke. One behind are Tony Jacklin and Liang Huan Lu, of Formosa. Peter Oosterhuis broke the course record with a 66. (Pat Ward-Thoms, page 17).

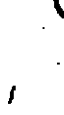
Heath 55

MR HEATH was 55 yesterday — he let the anniversary go unremarked in a day of routine business, before going last night to Chequers.

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TV, radio—2, 3

Arts 8

Classified—14

Overseas, 2, 3

Parliament, 6

Speeches, 15-17

Travel, 15

Words, 14, 17

Home, 5-7

Horseracing, 14

What problems does the Minister of Agriculture see as he faces his own constituents? This special focus on the Common Market begins in the Guardian on Monday when Harold Jackson tackles the basic question of the cost of living.

THE TERMS are known: the debate is on. Next week the Guardian begins a major series of Common Market reports designed to isolate the crucial issues and reflect accurately the state of public opinion. How will prices react? Can industry cope?

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OVERSEAS NEWS

Whitehall silent on reports of new envoy to Rhodesia

By PATRICK KEATLEY, Diplomatic Correspondent

There was no comment in Whitehall last night at a report, leaked in Salisbury, that a senior British civil servant will fly to Rhodesia next week. If true, this would suggest that Lord Goodman may have returned with something substantial in his briefcase after all. When he and the other members of the British mission

No guarantee on Lockheed for UK

From ADAM RAPHAEL: Washington, July 9

The Nixon Administration said today it had given the British Government no assurance beyond its own "good judgment" that Lockheed would be in a viable financial position to produce the TriStar even with a Congressional loan guarantee.

Mr Charles Walker, Deputy Under-Secretary of the Treasury, told the Senate Banking Committee that the Administration, as a result, felt itself to be under no moral obligation to do anything further to help if Lockheed went bankrupt. "We have given no assurances to the British Government that we are in an operation that can assure the viability of the corporation," he said. "In essence it is a calculated risk."

Mr Walker's evidence on the last day of the committee's public hearings lends support to the belief in Congress that the British Government will not only extend its financing commitment beyond August 3, but in the last resort will continue to support the RB211 with or without a guarantee so long as the aircraft survives.

A House Banking Committee staff report published today noted that there were domestic pressures on the British Government, and political difficulties of "admitting past errors." These were important reasons for believing that the British Government would continue its required support.

The British, the report says, approved.

Zambian break with France unlikely

Lusaka, July 9 — The French have strongly protested over the damage caused in the demonstration. Sources said every window in the decision to allow South Africa to build Mirage jet fighters under licence. Observers doubt whether Dr Kaunda's Government will act.

A resolution by the Zambian Students' Union urged the Government to give French diplomats 20 hours to leave the country. It was supported by militants in Dr Kaunda's United National Independence Party.

On Wednesday nearly a thousand students stormed the French Embassy. A second demonstration is planned. This, a spokesman for the militants said, would be "the toughest demonstration the police of Zambia have ever tackled."

Lightning crash

Nicosia, July 9 — An RAF Lightning fighter crashed into the sea off South-west Cyprus yesterday but the pilot parachuted safely and was rescued unhurt.

It was the second crash of a Lightning interceptor based at RAF Akrotiri within the past two months.—Reuter.

Second win

Denver, Colorado, July 9 — Bobby Fischer of the US scored his second consecutive victory over Denmark's Bent Larsen in their world chess championship semi-final series here last night when the Dane resigned after 54 moves.—Reuter.

TELEVISION

THE TITLE alone is not the reason for casting an eye at London Weekend's new series, "The Guardians," from Firkin of "The Planemakers" and Vincent "Manhunt" Tilsley. It posits England run by a committee of businessmen and the eponymous armed élite corps, not long from now, and reckons to show the issues through the people (ATV, 10.10).

BBC-1

10.55 a.m. Weather. 11.0 Grandstand. Open Golf Championship. "Cricket: England v. Pakistan." Racing from Newbury—2.0, 2.30, 3.0 races. Results.

4.55 News. 5.55 Pink Panther Show. 6.15 Great Zoos of the World: San Diego. 6.45 Saturday Western: "The Riders," with Robert Culp, Brian Keith. 8.0 Black and White Minstrel Show. 8.45 Man Called Ironside. 9.35 News: Rugby Test from New Zealand. 10.25 Frankie Howerd: Up Pompeii. 10.55 Parkinson: with Peter Ustinov. 11.15 Weather.

WALES (As BBC-1 except)—10.30-10.35 a.m. H. H. 11.0 Grandstand: "Cricket: Glamorgan v. Sussex." 6.15-6.45 p.m.

ITV

LONDON WEEKEND

11.40 a.m. RAC Road Report. 11.50 a.m. News. 12.15 p.m. News. 12.30 p.m. News. 1.00 p.m. News. 1.15 p.m. News. 1.30 p.m. News. 1.45 p.m. News. 2.00 p.m. News. 2.15 p.m. News. 2.30 p.m. News. 2.45 p.m. News. 3.00 p.m. News. 3.15 p.m. News. 3.30 p.m. News. 3.45 p.m. News. 4.00 p.m. News. 4.15 p.m. News. 4.30 p.m. News. 4.45 p.m. News. 5.00 p.m. News. 5.15 p.m. News. 5.30 p.m. News. 5.45 p.m. News. 6.00 p.m. News. 6.15 p.m. News. 6.30 p.m. News. 6.45 p.m. News. 7.00 p.m. News. 7.15 p.m. News. 7.30 p.m. News. 7.45 p.m. News. 8.00 p.m. News. 8.15 p.m. News. 8.30 p.m. News. 8.45 p.m. News. 9.00 p.m. News. 9.15 p.m. News. 9.30 p.m. News. 9.45 p.m. News. 10.00 p.m. News. 10.15 p.m. News. 10.30 p.m. News. 10.45 p.m. News. 11.00 p.m. News. 11.15 p.m. News. 11.30 p.m. News. 11.45 p.m. News. 12.00 p.m. News. 12.15 p.m. News. 12.30 p.m. News. 12.45 p.m. News. 1.00 p.m. News. 1.15 p.m. News. 1.30 p.m. News. 1.45 p.m. News. 2.00 p.m. News. 2.15 p.m. News. 2.30 p.m. News. 2.45 p.m. News. 3.00 p.m. 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Attack on Peking trip irks Rumania

By JONATHAN STEELE

Rumania yesterday defended President Ceausescu's recent visit to China and told Warsaw Pact critics to mind their own business. In the fiercest polemics since the President's triumphant visit to Peking last month, Mr Paul Niculescu-Mizil, the Rumanian Party's expert on relations with foreign parties, said criticisms were "flagrant and perplexing."

In an article in the party paper "Scinteia," he wrote that Rumania was a sovereign state and would continue to maintain relations with China. Without China's nose of the international scene could be solved. "We cannot permit anybody to interfere in any form in the internal affairs of our party and State."

The Soviet Union has been furious at the visit. The Chinese went out of their way to give Mr Ceausescu the warmest wel-

come any foreign visitor has had for years. Mr Chou En-lai praised the Rumanians for their "opposition to Big Power chauvinism" and the way they had "withstood foreign pressures."

The Russians responded by increasing propaganda attacks on China during the visit, and by not printing a line from Mr Ceausescu's speeches. When Mr Ceausescu stopped in Moscow on his way home, the party leader, Mr Brezhnev did not meet him. Plans for talks were dropped, and the Rumanians never left the airport where the Prime Minister, Mr Kosygin, merely gave them lunch.

But Moscow left it to the Hungarians to bring the row into the open. In a speech to the Hungarian Parliament on June 24, Mr Zoltan Komocsin, Chief foreign policy spokesman, said it was hard to expand cooperation between Hungary and Rumania because of "differences" over matters of principle and in the assessment of international issues.

This veiled attack was enough to cause yesterday's warning Hungary not to indulge in "incomprehensible" criticism of Rumanian policy.

The article also condemned imperialism in general terms, without specifying it as American imperialism. This is the point which most angered the Russians during Mr Ceausescu's visit. He had been talking of the struggle which the world's medium and lesser Powers have to wage against the two super Powers. It was repeated in the final communiqué.

Moscow Radio reacted with angry broadcasts, condemning this thesis which must be added to the catalogue of ideological differences with Peking.



Fresh arrivals in India as the flow of refugees from East Pakistan continues

Jet parts denied to Karachi

Montreal, July 9

The Pakistani cargo ship Padma left Montreal early today carrying a Government-approved shipment for Pakistan, but leaving behind 46 crates of F86 Sabre jet parts.

Customs inspectors examined the material loaded in Canada and cleared it for shipment before the ship left today for Baltimore and Philadelphia.

Keel Shipping Ltd, Montreal agents for the vessel, said the Padma had taken aboard paper products and a cobalt bomb used in the treatment of cancer.

The Padma achieved notoriety two weeks ago when it sailed from New York amid reports that it carried military goods in violation of a US embargo on arms shipments.

The Padma was forced to spend an extra five days in Montreal when the US Government suspended export permits for 46 crates of Sabre parts destined for Karachi.

The move was in line with Washington's ban on arms for Pakistan imposed when the civil war broke out in March. UPI.

Ultimatum issued in river dispute

From INDER MALHOTRA: Bombay July 9

Since India is as large as Europe it is not surprising that river water disputes between various Indian States erupt from time to time. But what has come as a shock to many is that a river dispute between Mysore and Tamil Nadu, formerly called Madras, has caused hysteria in both States.

Tamil Nadu Assembly yesterday passed a resolution fixing a 15-day time limit for the appointment of a tribunal to adjudicate in the dispute. Failing this, the State's Chief Minister, Mr Karunanidhi, will confer with party leaders to devise a programme for the "struggle against the centre."

The Tamil Nadu "ultimatum" is that the centre must direct Mysore to suspend work on several reservoirs which are under construction in that State and which, according to the Tamil Nadu Government, will deny its State of its legitimate share of water from the Cauvery.

Mr Karunanidhi apparently has no intention of taking the dispute with Mysore to such a high pitch as it reached last evening — today the Upper House of Legislature endorsed the Assembly's decision — but he was stamped into an inflexible and intransigent position by angry emotion.

He said later that members' fury reflected their grave concern over the prospect that, unless Mysore was restrained, large parts of Tamil Nadu would be like the Sahara.

Mysore is under President's rule, so its Assembly cannot meet to answer Tamil Nadu in kind, but Mysorean politics can be relied upon to do their best at public meetings and in the press. Indeed much of the present blood and thunder over what would describe as a simple dispute has been because of competition in irresponsibility and bellicosity. To make things worse, Kerala wants a say because some Tamil areas of the disputed river basin were transferred to this State from Madras in 1956.

Chile decides to take its copper into custody

By JO BERESFORD

On Sunday the Chilean Congress will formally nationalise the country's copper industry. The amendment to the Constitution which will give the State control over the large copper mines will become law 60 days after it first received Congress's approval.

It looks as if the event will turn into a fiesta on the scale of November 4, 1970, when President Allende took office. Trainloads of copper miners from all over the country are expected to converge on San Diego for the event, which the Chilean newspapers have labelled "second Independence Day."

There is no doubt about the popularity of the measure which has the support of the Government and of the largest party in the country, the Christianists. They have high expectations from a national copper industry may well take years to be realised.

At present, Chile is the second largest exporter of copper in the world (after Zambia) and the fourth largest producer (after the United States, the Soviet Union, and Zambia). Annual sales of Chilean copper bring in \$800 million of which \$700 million goes to the Government. The small and medium-sized mines will be unaffected by the vote.

Until now, Chile has held a 51 per cent interest in the copper industry through the State Copper Corporation. Its 49 per cent share is held by the American Anaconda Copper Company, which concentrated 70 per cent of its world investment in Chile, and Kennecott Copper Corporation, also American, whose Chilean operations were concentrated in the level of investment in the industry was lower now than last year.

After his recent visit to Russia and Eastern Europe, President Allende calls "Chile's wages" is to provide the money for the Government's six-year development programme. According to Gonzalo Jartier, head of the National Planning Office, 90 per cent of the financing needed for

the \$8,000 millions programme would be provided by Chile, mainly from the increased revenue it expects from the nationalisation of copper.

The plan is designed to tackle some of Chile's most urgent social problems — housing, education, health — and to create new industries to alleviate chronic unemployment. To accomplish this, the Chileans have set ambitious targets for the copper industry. Max Noll, head of the State Copper Corporation, expects copper production this year to increase by 16 per cent, a level he claims was reached in the first five months of the year.

But there are grounds for doubting that the Government's projections would be achieved. It is difficult to see how the country will bring in larger income this year when March the Copper Corporation was claiming that, as a result of Kennecott's negligence, Chile had already lost \$100 millions this year.

Admittedly, the Government will now receive all the proceeds from copper earnings instead of just a percentage. But the Copper Corporation, at the same time as it was denouncing Kennecott, accused Anaconda of sabotaging production and concluded that levels of production planned for this year had already been thwarted.

Equally, it would seem that the Government is encountering difficulty in filling key posts in the copper industry. Foreign technicians have left and so have a number of Chilean copper experts — to work elsewhere in the two copper giants, Max Noll admitted recently that the level of investment in the industry was lower now than last year.

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Lebanon offer for POW exchange

From our Correspondent

Geneva, July 9

The United States today accepted an offer by Lebanon to act as intermediary in an exchange of American and Communist prisoners of war in Vietnam.

The offer was made at the fifty-first session of the United Nations Economic and Social Council by the Lebanese Ambassador, Mr Edouard Ghazal. He said Lebanon would welcome an opportunity to accept prisoners from both sides before their exchange and repatriation.

The UN delegate, Ambassador Bernard Jazoum, said America accepted the offer with "profound gratitude." He added: "We welcome the efforts of all people to secure the neutral international of POWs. Moreover, we call upon the Government and people of North Vietnam to agree to such a proposal as clearly envisaged by the Prisoners of War Convention of 1949 of Geneva."

The interesting point is that Lebanon raised the matter during a big UN Council meeting. Sweden has also offered to be third party to a POW exchange, but it has been accepted only by the US and not by Hanoi.

Mr Ghazal stressed that the UN "has given directly given sufficient consideration" to the POW problem in Vietnam for either side. "The whole problem of the Vietnam war has eluded the UN," he said.

In Saigon it was reported that the US army today handed over to South Vietnamese forces the last American position in the demilitarised zone (DMZ) offensive network as B52 bombers attacked North Vietnamese units on a nearby hill.

Allied military spokesmen reported at the same time new North Vietnamese mortar attacks against Fire Base Fuller, the mountain-top fortress also located along the DMZ.

Branch did not boycott Springboks

Melbourne, July 9

The Transport Workers' Union today disbanded its branch in Western Australia and dismissed the branch president for refusing to place a ban on anti-apartheid demonstrators from stopping tomorrow's match between the South Africans and New South Wales at the Sydney Cricket Ground.

A crowd of 30,000 is expected. Demonstrators hope to stop the game by running onto the field. Some South African players trained today without police protection — for the first time in Sydney.

Robert Arthur Fringle (29), president of the New South Wales building labourers' federation, and John Phillips (32), an iron worker, were remanded on bail accused of trying to cut down a goal post during a match. Phillips said the two had been disturbing the game through the post last night. — Reuters.

Report due on Soyuz-II

Moscow, July 9

The commission set up to investigate the death of three Soviet cosmonauts in Soyuz-II last week is expected to make known the results of its inquiry in a few days time.

It is believed here that they died of a kind of "space bends," similar to the effect produced on a deep sea diver who surfaces too quickly. Officials here said the deaths resulted from decompression of the spacecraft's cabin.

How this pressure was lost exactly at what point of the flight they died, and whether they would have died had they been wearing space suits — as do American astronauts — may become clear when the commission's findings are published. — Reuters.

A privileged few (and they can include journalists) may manage to circumvent bureaucracy.

Others have to wait their turn...

Letter from Paris

IN a general way, just as one seldom meets Ministers of the Crown in the bus queue or standing in the corridors of second-class carriages, so journalists, particularly those posted abroad, are often able to avoid going through the usual and infinitely leisurely channels when they need to obtain or renew official documents.

There can be legitimate short cuts. If I never use them, it is not due to being democratic, but to feeling that the surest way of finding out what goes on is to stay with the herd. So, when I realise it is time to renew my three-year Carte de Séjour, I go along to the Prefecture with the rest of the immigrant workers.

Maurice Grimaud, until recently Prefect of Police, was much concerned to improve the image of his establishment. One of the means he adopted to that end was the introduction of hostesses, so it is nice to be able to give full marks to the department marked "information" where three kind, pretty, patient girls are soothing small children with one hand while with the other they help to fill in forms for their mothers who are not just monoglot immigrants, are practically without any glot at all.

I am directed to the door on the right. "Where there are a lot of people." So many that there is no hope of getting near the desk marked Reception or where a woman is not excessively relaxed woman is coping

quite apart from the small matter of having a few lines to pen for this newspaper before nightfall. I will come back tomorrow morning. No, not tomorrow, because they close on Saturdays. Next week, and mind to come early if I don't want to wait.

On the Tuesday I come straight from bed because I don't want to wait, and I am on the spot well before 9 a.m. At that time, the 20 or 30 queues in the room on the left are so long that they are threatening to burst back into the Welcome room, which is itself crammed, and there is still only one woman instead of two behind the counter. Well, people do have to answer the telephone, and go to the lavatory and deal with inquiries in other departments.

I go off to have breakfast at the bar at the end of the room, two newspapers, two French, one English, and come back towards 11 a.m. Next to me in the queue there is a friendly

Spanish woman who has done all this many times before and is ready with advice. I have lots of time to go off and have another coffee, she says, but I prefer to stay and talk, because the extreme niceness of one's fellow immigrants is something worth experiencing.

The Portuguese, in particular, are eternally smiling and helpful and untrusting. She herself comes from the Asturias and has spent 10 years in France. She would still rather live in Spain, and every year she comes back to the holidays, she notices how things are improving. But there is a good way to go still and she intends to give it another five years or so in France.

In the end, I do go off for another coffee, and when I come back I am waved smilingly forward to a queue of immigrants seem to remember seeing on Friday, but I don't ask whether they are here still or again. Things are moving now on an such a pace

Rattled, I begin to put documents on to the counter. National Union of Journalists membership card, pass for the press gallery of the National Assembly, pass for the press gallery of the Senate, pass for the Anglo-American Press Club membership card, also membership card for the Paris Foreign Correspondents' Club that spells my name Nestor, and more and more wildly, a letter from the Foreign Editor saying To Whom it May Concern, that I am me and a prescription from a London doctor saying nothing legible.

All but the last three have photographs attached, and all the photographs are slightly different. Uncertain as I am beginning to be about my own identity, I am not really sure whether the woman behind the cashier's guichet and I get nothing until she has referred all this to the chief, but I rally to the "extent of asking: "Why?"

"Because." Once more a finger wags, this time archly. The chief, it appears, is not there. No, Madame is unable to say when he will be back. Now can she know how long it will take him to have his lunch? I depart myself to have one of those meals where everything worth eating is off the menu come back at a quarter to three.

The Spanish woman has gone. The nuns are still there, looking a bit flaked out now, but bearing up with quiet courage. A habit of recollection is an

immense help in facing the trials of daily life. A brown young man tells me my number has been called twice and so he must pass him and go to the head of the queue.

Something sensational has happened. Can it be that the chief is a Guardian reader or is it just that he has had a very good lunch? Either way, the cashier's guichet is beaming, and my card is all ready, waiting this morning. I am going to spoil you a little."

She puts my dossier before sending it to the cashier's department where I must pay 15 francs before receiving my card, not in the standard buff folder, but in a sky blue one. This means, I think, that I am, if not a VIP, at least a Fairly Important. I am not really sure whether the woman behind the cashier's guichet and I get nothing until she has referred all this to the chief, but I rally to the "extent of asking: "Why?"

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TELEVISION

OMNIBUS takes an ambitious look at "the living conscience of his nation." Alexander Solzhenitsyn re-creating the man from his books and other documents ("Solzhenitsyn—the Writer and his Government," BBC-1, 10.15). Lord Harelech and George Hall discuss the "special relationship" after we join the Six ("Both Sides of Europe," BBC-1, 11.15).

BBC-1

- 9.0-9.30 a.m. Neil Zindagi—Naya Jeewan.
- 11.0-11.30 Seeing and Believing.
- 1.00 p.m. Farming.
- 1.45 Parkers at Salttram, part 1.
- 2.15 Made in Britain.
- 2.24 News.
- 2.25 Going for a Song: Antiques.
- 2.55 Ole Llangollen: International Music Extended.
- 3.20 Singing Stars: "The Vagabond King," with Kathryn Grayson, Dorete.
- 4.45 Basil Brush.
- 5.15 Life at Large: Maima, an African Oasis.
- 5.45 News.
- 6.15 The Eighties: Bernard Levin on the future: the theatre.
- 6.45 In the Beginning.
- 6.55 Songs of Praise: St John the Baptist, Crickeater.
- 7.25 Dad's Army.
- 7.55 Film of the Week: "The Hustler," with Paul Newman, Piper Laurie.
- 10.5 News.
- 11.15 Omnibus: Solzhenitsyn—Writer and his Government.
- 11.25 Both Sides of Europe: End of the Special Relationship?
- 11.45 Weather.

Wales (As BBC-1 except):

- 9.0-9.30 a.m. and 4.15-4.45 Cricket: John Player League.

12.30-12.55 Alive and Kicking—British Poets: Hugh MacDiarmid.
- 1.45 Our Yesterdays.
- 2.15 Forest Rangers.
- 2.45 University Challenge.
- 3.15 Jig Event: Athletics from Berkeley, California.
- 3.45 Randall and Hopkirk (Deceased).
- 4.00 Common Market Discussion.
- 4.55 Golden Shot.
- 5.35 Jamie.
- 6.5 News.
- 6.15 It's Called God Rock, with Ashkan, Garait, Dyle and Co. Radha Krishna Temple and Quinquessence.
- 7.0 Stars on Sunday.
- 7.25 Doctor at Large.
- 7.35 Film: "The Honey Moon Machine," with Steve Macdonald, Bridget Barden.
- 9.30 The Odd Couple.
- 10.0 News.
- 10.15 Play: "Square One," with Paul Jones, Michael Aldridge.
- 11.20 Man in the News: William Camp.
- 11.50 Julia.
- 12.20 a.m. Book of Witnesses: Hesse, with David Kossoff.

BBC-2

- 10.35 a.m.-12.30 p.m. Open University: 10.35 Science 24; 11.35 Mathematics 25; 12.5 Arts 24.
- 1.50-6.30 Cricket: John Player League—Derby v. Northants (4.0 Profile of Fred Trueman).
- 7.0 News.
- 7.25 Animal. Vegetable. Mineral?
- 7.55 World About Us: Journals of Lewis and Clark.
- 8.45 Music on 2: Elisabeth Soderstrom and Gerald Moore.
- 9.45 The Thynne Blue Line: profile of Alexander Thynne, Viscount Weymouth.
- 10.15 The Borderers.
- 11.5 News: Cricket Scores.
- 11.15 Flip Wilson Show.

ITV

- LONDON WEEKEND
- 10.35 a.m. Camping and Caravanning.
- 11.0 Family Worship: Christ Church, Stockton Lane, York.
- 11.15 Police Five.
- 12.5 p.m. Music in the Round: Can East Meet West?

Sunday

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- 3.45 Randall and Hopkirk (Deceased).
- 4.00 Common Market Discussion.
- 4.55 Golden Shot.
- 5.35 Jamie.
- 6.5 News.
- 6.15 It's Called God Rock, with Ashkan, Garait, Dyle and Co. Radha Krishna Temple and Quinquessence.
- 7.0 Stars on Sunday.
- 7.25 Doctor at Large.
- 7.35 Film: "The Honey Moon Machine," with Steve Macdonald, Bridget Barden.
- 9.30 The Odd Couple.
- 10.0 News.
- 10.15 Play: "Square One," with Paul Jones, Michael Aldridge.
- 11.20 Man in the News: William Camp.
- 11.50 Julia.
- 12.20 a.m. Book of Witnesses: Hesse, with David Kossoff.

BBC-2

- 10.35 a.m.-12.30 p.m. Open University: 10.35 Science 24; 11.35 Mathematics 25; 12.5 Arts 24.
- 1.50-6.30 Cricket: John Player League—Derby v. Northants (4.0 Profile of Fred Trueman).
- 7.0 News.
- 7.25 Animal. Vegetable. Mineral?
- 7.55 World About Us: Journals of Lewis and Clark.
- 8.45 Music on 2: Elisabeth Soderstrom and Gerald Moore.
- 9.45 The Thynne Blue Line: profile of Alexander Thynne, Viscount Weymouth.
- 10.15 The Borderers.
- 11.5 News: Cricket Scores.
- 11.15 Flip Wilson Show.

ITV

- LONDON WEEKEND
- 10.35 a.m. Camping and Caravanning.
- 11.0 Family Worship: Christ Church, Stockton Lane, York.
- 11.15 Police Five.
- 12.5 p.m. Music in the Round: Can East Meet West?

12.30-12.55 Alive and Kicking—British Poets: Hugh MacDiarmid.
- 1.45 Our Yesterdays.
- 2.15 Forest Rangers.
- 2.45 University Challenge.
- 3.15 Jig Event: Athletics from Berkeley, California.
- 3.45 Randall and Hopkirk (Deceased).
- 4.00 Common Market Discussion.
- 4.55 Golden Shot.
- 5.35 Jamie.
- 6.5 News.
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- 11.15 Police Five.
- 12.5 p.m. Music in the Round: Can East Meet West?

RADIO

Radio 4 330 m. VHF

- 7.50 a.m. Sunday Reading.
- 7.55 Weather.
- 8.00 News.
- 8.05 Sunday Papers.
- 8.10 Apsa HI.
- 8.15 Ghar Samjhaye. (VHF 8.20)
- 8.20 55 Programme News.
- 8.25 Weather.
- 8.30 News.
- 8.35 Sunday Papers.
- 8.40 Letter from America.
- 8.45 Archers. (VHF 8.30 Open University: 9.35 Arts 24; 10.5 Science 25).
- 10.30 Morning Service.
- 11.15 Motoring and the Motorist.
- 11.45 From the Grass Roots.
- 12.15 News. Options. 12.55 Weather.
- 1.0 World This Week.
- 1.30 Gardeners' Question Time.
- 1.35 Victoria Portrait.
- 1.40 News.
- 1.45 30 Good Companions.
- 2.0 Pets and People.
- 2.25 Sunday Sport Scoreboard.
- 3.0 Living World: Around the House.
- 3.50 News.
- 4.00 55 Weather.
- 4.05 News.
- 4.10 Strangers and Brothers.
- 4.15 Sunday Sport 70 Subject for Sunday.
- 4.25 Week's Good Cause Appeal.
- 4.30 Resource Exchange.
- 4.35 Cleveland Orchestra: Concert: part 1. Rossini, Mozart, Beethoven.
- 4.40 Interval.
- 4.45 Cleveland Orchestra: Concert: part 2. Beethoven, Wagner.
- 4.50 News.
- 4.55 Nature.

Those Turbulent Years 9.58

Weather. 10.0 News. 10.10 Chosen Companions. 10.50 Epi-

logue. 10.55 Weather. 11.0 News. 11.15 Close.

RADIO 3 194, 464 m. VHF

- "Stereophonic"
- 8.0 a.m. News.
- 8.05 New 55 New Records: Mozart, Str. Beethoven, Dvorak.
- 8.10 News.
- 8.15 Music for St Mark's.
- 8.20 Giovanni Gabrieli.
- 8.25 Stravinsky.
- 8.30 Monteverdi.
- 8.35 Your Choice: Cherubini, Beethoven.
- 8.40 110 Music Magazine.
- 8.45 News.
- 8.50 Beethoven and Brahms.
- 8.55 Interval.
- 9.00 12.45 p.m. Interval.
- 9.10 12.45 p.m. Interval.
- 9.15 12.45 p.m. Interval.
- 9.20 12.45 p.m. Interval.
- 9.25 12.45 p.m. Interval.
- 9.30 12.45 p.m.

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PROSPECTUS giving programmes and details of booking arrangements now on sale from BBC Publications, 35 Marylebone High Street, London, W.1M 4AA; Royal Albert Hall, S.W.7, 2 days before concert; and from all good music and bookshops. (Post: 10p, by post 15p.)

TICKETS FOR FIRST AND LAST NIGHTS for seats and programmes have already been allocated by ballot. But some returned for First Night and will be available from Monday next on personal application to Royal Albert Hall.

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AMBERS (836 7

Board of Trade 'naivety' attacked

By MALCOLM STUART

The tribunal on the Vehicle and General Insurance Company heard yesterday of the year V & G's meteoric rise began to dip. Mr John Arnold, QC, told the Tribunal that it happened when the stock market boom came to an end in 1968 and the company's premium income levelled off.

The company was able to show a profit for the year only by selling off investments and by charging its subsidiary life insurance company. Pioneer Life, the sum of £200,000 for "managerial services." In addition the company, which justified its low reserve for claims on the grounds that it insured only careful motorists, went into the much more risky field of commercial vehicle insurance, to earn premium income of £400,000.

We are going to suggest that the expansion into the commercial vehicle field was a departure from company policy. Mr Arnold, the tribunal counsel said. "The expansion was dictated by the necessity to obtain a larger income because of the lack of working capital."

Earlier yesterday, the third day of the tribunal, Mr Arnold criticised Bof officials for failing to appreciate that the hugely expanded V & G was by 1966 insuring a general cross-section of motorists, not the "cream of careful drivers" that it first aimed to attract.

Warnings of this and of the very low reserves to meet outstanding claims compared to other companies were given in a series of letters passed to the Bof during 1967 by Mr Percy Grieve, Conservative MP for Solihull. The letters were from a constituent, a Mr Barnaby, motor insurance manager for Midlands Insurance, a member of the Eagle Star Group. A reply by Mr Homeowner to Mr Anthony Grieve, then president of the Board of Trade, said: "The member's correspondent makes a common mistake of comparing the company with unlike companies; relatively stable companies with one which has grown rapidly."

Mr Arnold commented: "There was reasonable basis for the proposition in the early stages that the company was getting high quality motorists, but with the vast increase in premium income it became obvious that this inference had been considerably diluted." The only time Mr Grieve's statements were ever prepared, he said, was in February 1971 when the company found its reserves were about £2 millions short. "We believe it is not to be possibly believed that this shortfall did not exist right the way through, although it increased in magnitude according to the amount of business."

Mr Barnaby's assertions were taken into account when the Bof examined the company's accounts for 1966, but the official responsible for vetting them said he accepted the company's claim that its reserves were adequate. The departmental minutes recorded: "The company's record shows that it is continuing to grow and it deals with a high quality of motorists." Mr Arnold told the three-man tribunal, headed by Mr Justice James: "That was as naive an appreciation of the situation as anyone could conceivably have written."

The tribunal continues on Monday.

Greenwich goes to Labour

By JOHN O'CALLAGHAN

Labour held Greenwich effortlessly in Thursday's by-election, the result of which was reported in early editions of yesterday's Guardian. Fewer than two voters in five bothered to vote, and the Conservative vote was more than halved. The swing from Conservative to Labour was 9.2 per cent.

The voting was: Guy Barnett (Lab) ... 14,671; Stuart Thom (C) ... 6,150; Reginald Simmonds (Ind C) ... 285; Ronald Mallone (Ind) ... 732; David Davies (Ind) ... 89; Lab maj ... 8,521. General election: R. Marsh (Lab); M. J. S. Thom (C) (13,196; Mrs P. Wylton (Lib) 3,319; Lab Maj 7,606).

The vacancy followed the appointment of Mr Richard Marsh as chairman of British Rail.

Mine grants opposed

Government proposals to encourage mining companies to explore mineral deposits are seen as a possible erosion of the national parks by the Council for the Protection of Rural Wales.

The Council has already opposed plans by Rio Tinto Zinc, the multimillion pound mining corporation, to explore Ceredigion in Merioneth, for copper, and the Mawddach estuary for alluvial gold. At least three other companies are doing surface explorations in North Wales.



Lord Baden-Powell, grandson of the founder of the Scout movement, meeting pupils in the Baden-Powell Primary School, Hackney, London, which he opened yesterday. (Picture by Peter Johns)

Religion in shrinking world

By our own Reporter

A new honours degree in comparative religion has been introduced by Manchester University and this summer the first five students start work on part two of the course, concentrating exclusively on the history and influence of religious faiths throughout the world.

They are expected to be the first swallows of a new summer in religious education, a subject which is only now beginning to emerge as potentially one of the most revealing in the study of human affairs.

In the past, religious education in both backward and advanced countries, has tended to be either evangelical within a particular faith or at least defensive, explaining alien beliefs in terms of the picturesque habits of alien races.

In Britain the move towards a more academic study of the subject in schools is attracting increasing support, though the shortage of qualified staff and a continuing nervousness by those who suspect a deliberate plot against Christian teaching limits the speed of change.

Manchester University, which has had a chair in comparative religion since 1904, has the longest tradition of academic teaching in the subject in Britain. The department has a professor and two lecturers, one of whom, Mr John Hinnells, is in charge of publications for the so-called SHAP working party

on world religions in education.

The department also draws on the long-established disciplines at the university such as Near East studies, to increase its resources. Interest among students has been growing steadily during the past 10 years, partly, it seems, because of some of the social questions that now arise among multi-racial communities in Britain, but also because religious beliefs in a shrinking world can be seen at last to have an important bearing on how people behave politically and emotionally. About 30 students take comparative religion as part of their studies for other degrees.

Elsewhere, progress is slower. Oxford maintains only one teaching post in the subject, London has none. Bristol also has a single lecturer, and Cambridge has started teaching the subject as an extension of oriental studies. One of the principal reasons why the advocates of comparative religion have had to rein in their enthusiasm is that without opportunities for training, expertise is spread too thinly.

The SHAP working party, which takes its name from the Shap Wells hotel in Westmorland, where its first conference was held in 1969, represents not only specialists in the subject

but also Government, educational, and Church authorities.

It says in its latest progress notes: "Few teachers have been trained in contemporary approaches, suitable books and visual aids are not easy to come by, syllabuses give little guidance to the teacher, the complexity of the subject daunts even the bravest spirit, and many fear for the place of Christianity in the total syllabus."

"In spite of these problems some teachers have ventured to teach the subject. Many are doing excellent work, but there is a real danger that superficial treatment of profound beliefs may give rise to a distorted, unjust, and misleading picture of another faith. Until recently, no serious attempt has been made to examine the place of the subject in the school curriculum, to produce suitable syllabus material and visual aids. The very diversity of arguments for and against the teaching of the subject and the highly dubious nature of many arguments on both sides are evidence of the lack of basic thought and research in this area."

Even so, the working party is advising interested education authorities on drawing up syllabuses for both primary and secondary school children so that, for the first time, they will

be able to learn about world religions impartially. Three members, Professor N. Smart and Dr E. Sharpe, both of Lancaster University, and Mr Hinnells, have been asked by the Department of Education and Science to lecture on the subject to Her Majesty's Inspectors in January.

One explanation for the new momentum behind the academic approach to religious education is the strong dissatisfaction expressed in recent years by many teachers and parents with the way it is taught in schools. It has been criticised as inept and boring, and whether from the point of view of Christian evangelism or disinterested education, this has been seen to be harmful.

The British Council of Churches has said that religious education should have a more flexible and ecumenical approach. All this is enabling the pure education lobby to advance its cause. It is not to suggest that, even among the reformers in the SHAP working party and elsewhere, there is a total uniformity of opinion. The difference between teaching children about the beliefs of Hindus, Buddhists, Moslems, and Jews is from the vantage point of a committed Christian is essentially different from putting all faiths, including Christianity, on an equal educational footing.

with whatever standard of service is provided for him hardly commends itself to any view of equity.

The public has also made assumptions about the effect of the decision on the development of other airports. It clearly assumed that Luton could be closed and the flights would be transferred from London to Foulness as easily as to an inland site.

The commission, on the other hand, had concluded that a conveniently placed third airport would make it easier to reduce noise at Heathrow. It also believed that to choose Foulness would increase the need for more capacity in the Midlands.

The commission's fears have been justified within a month of the Government's decision. Already business interests in the Midlands are demanding a major new airport to replace Luton (Birmingham), on the grounds that Foulness will fail to meet their needs. So we could well have a new international inland airport operating well before 1980, an airport which could not fail to attract some of the traffic from the north-west of London which would otherwise have to use Foulness.

Treasury man questions 'paradox of Foulness'

Mr F. P. Thompson, the senior Treasury official who directed research for the Roskill Commission, said yesterday that a third London airport at Foulness might cause worse environmental damage than one at Cumbria.

Mr Thompson, who was addressing a conference of the Institute of Statisticians at Nottingham University, gave reasons why he thought "the public" chose Foulness against the advice of the commission. "It must surely be a matter of concern when the recommendation stemming from probably the largest and most comprehensive analysis ever attempted in this country finds so little favour with the general public," he said.

He began with a denial that he was setting out to reply to "the vast army of critics" (and

misrepresenters) who have had a field day during recent months. He added: "But one cannot pretend that the public response to the recommendation of the Roskill Commission does not raise important problems."

It was now being claimed to be self-evident that no inland site was acceptable for a major new airport in the South-east. "Although the commission had removed some of the obstacles preventing the choice of Foulness, there was still the paradox of why the self-evident and overwhelming advantages of the largest and most comprehensive analysis ever attempted in this country finds so little favour with the general public," he said.

He said the public's attitude to the air traveller was "at best cavalier, and at worst cynically indifferent." The view that the air traveller must simply put up

Terminal to be extended

Essex County Council has withdrawn its objection to the further extension of the terminal building at Stansted Airport. The extension will replace a marquee which is costing the British Airports Authority

£20,000 to hire and maintain. The council said that its agreement to the extension applied only until the third London airport was built at Foulness, and the building should be temporary.

Culver cites Speakers' Corner

Captain Thomas Culver (32), who is being tried by an American military court at Lakenheath, Suffolk, yesterday urged the jury to visit Speakers' Corner in Hyde Park.

Captain Culver has pleaded not guilty to taking part in a demonstration soliciting others to do so, outside the US Embassy in London on Whit Monday, against involvement in Indo-China.

He told the court-martial at the USAF base: "We feel it would be very beneficial to the defence if the Court could go along and view this situation on a Sunday."

"Speakers' Corner is unique in the English-speaking world. It is a place where, particularly on holidays and weekends, you can see hundreds and thousands of people speaking on all kinds of religious and political subjects. We will show that a group of servicemen assembling there is in no way outstanding."

The judge, Colonel Carl Abrams, said he might hold a poll among the jurors to see if it was necessary to attend, although the overriding deci-

sion is mine. He added: "I am rather cautious about having 20 air force officers show up at Speakers' Corner in full uniform at the height of activity. We think it a rather extraordinary procedure. I propose we should go in civilian clothes, so that we might be less conspicuous."

"Five dictionaries were consulted to provide a working definition of the word 'demonstration.' The definition was produced by Colonel Abrams after defence protests that the word had no legal meaning."

Colonel Abrams said that a demonstration was public showing or display by a large group of assembled persons of feeling

such as sympathy or antagonism. Captain Robert Cole, of Jeonju, Louisiana, said he was driving on the Lakenheath base when Captain Culver gave him a leaflet to attend the demonstration on May 31.

The court adjourned until today.

The young "Peacemen" wear their hair long, their clothes multi-coloured, and their shoes dirty. They show a marked contrast to the crisp, "All-American" look of the other airmen.

They quote Regulation 39/12. This is the regulation which sets in motion the administrative discharge machinery by which the Air Force gets rid of "undesirable" men.

They say "undesirable" can cover anything political and it is a 39/12 ticket that will shortly send Maser back home to Washington.

Strike stops two Leyland car plants

BY OUR LABOUR STAFF

A new wave of labour troubles brought widespread dislocation to the Midlands car industry yesterday with production at two big plants—the British Leyland factory at Longbridge and the Rover works at Solihull—both at a standstill last night. Nearly 9,000 workers were idle, either on strike or laid off, and there were signs of further labour difficulties ahead in the car and engineering industries.

Output at the BLMC factory was halted by an unofficial strike of 300 maintenance engineers who are protesting at the management's interpretation of a recent pay agreement. Their walkout stopped the production lines of the company's 1100, 1300, Mini, and 1800 models, and 2,550 other workers had to be laid off for the day. British Leyland hopes that the strikers will return on Monday so that production can resume although the dispute which prompted the stoppage remains unresolved.

The management claims that the maintenance workers withheld their cooperation from a job evaluation scheme when other workers agreed to help. Because of this the company says that they are not entitled to a backdated pay increase—worth about £100 a man in retrospective wages—which has been given to other workers.

Production difficulties increased unexpectedly at the Rover works where 1,200 assembly workers have been idle for three days because of a component shortage. Among the workers laid off are 100 nonproduction employees, including internal drivers, who are not entitled to lay-off pay.

Their protests about this were supported yesterday by 1,700 nonproduction workers who walked out on unofficial strike. This brought all vehicle production to a standstill and

another 3,000 workers were laid off.

The Rover management last night appealed to all its employees to return to work on Monday so that talks could be held immediately.

New attempts were made yesterday to settle the dispute among employees of the component firm, Wilmot Breeden, which has led to the problems at Rover. Ford the last fortnight 87 workers at one of the firm's Birmingham factories have been on strike over the terms of a new pay offer.

The strike has stopped supplies of window-winding mechanisms to the car firms, most of which are having to produce and store vehicles without windows. The Wilmot Breeden management is conducting a ballot on the pay of its 3,500 production workers.

Union negotiators representing 2,000 workers in the engine assembly plant at the BLMC Longbridge factory failed, at talks with the management held in York, to reach agreement on a claim for improved piecework rates.

The management is determined to entertain such claims only in the context of its plans to replace all pieceworking by a new flat rate hourly system. With formal negotiating procedures not exhausted, the workers could take official strike action.

British Leyland said yesterday that they were making 149 men redundant at one of the Coventry plants where production of the Morris Minor van is being phased out.

Police ask to ban climb

A spokesman for the Langdale Rescue Team said yesterday that the team had written to the police asking them to ban sponsored charity climb of Helvellyn.

The climb, in aid of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, is scheduled for July 25, and walkers would cover 25 miles of rough climb over the 3,118ft-high mountain. The Langdale team's spokesman said: "Helvellyn is a dangerous peak at the best of times. There could be a serious accident. We will stand by in case of accidents, but we wanted to make it clear that we do not approve of the climb."

One of the climb's organisers, Mrs Lesley Helme, of Brougham Farm, Penrith, said that the Langdale team had never been connected with the climb in any way. She was amazed by its statement. "The climb will be going ahead as planned," she said. "I don't foresee any trouble. The climb has been most carefully organised, and other mountain rescue teams will be backing the party up all the way. I just can't understand the Langdale team's attitude."

A police spokesman said that they had not yet received the rescue team's letter, but would give it every attention.

A spokesman for Patterdale Mountain Rescue Team, which has helped to organise the climb, said that he was "upset" by criticism from the Langdale team. "In my opinion, the hill climb is better organised and safer than sponsored walks along public roads. I resent the fact that another rescue team should have called our action irresponsible."

Sex shop not a chemist

A "sex shop" cannot be described as a "non-dispensing chemist," the Appeal Court decided yesterday.

Mr Reuben Lee, a company director, was appealing against a decision that he should spend 21 days in gaol for contempt of court in breaking an undertaking only to use the store in "the retail of ladies' underwear or as a non-dispensing chemist."

The Appeal Court substituted a £500 fine, but warned Mr Lee of Bury Old Road, Prestwich, Manchester, that he would go to prison if he committed further breaches of his undertaking.

Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, said that Mr Lee's firm "was planning to open the store in Brown Street, Market Square, Manchester, put up an illuminated sign, 'Love and Joy.' A brochure was issued which included all sorts of articles concerned with stimulating the sexual desires of one kind or another, and was entitled 'Love craft for happy sexual relationships.' Neighbouring shopkeepers were very worried. It appeared to be opening as a 'sex shop' as it is called nowadays," Lord Denning said.

The owners of the store, Norfolk Street Properties Ltd, of Mosley Street, Manchester, obtained an injunction against Lee's firm.

Mr Lee's firm was asked to submit the shop. The shop then displayed a notice: "Persons under 18 not admitted." "In our opinion there is nothing on sale in this store that can offend anyone. However, due to the fact that there are various opinions as to what is offensive and what is not, we would like to make it clear that the majority of the goods on sale are for the harmless purpose of sexual stimulation of both sexes."

The commitment order for contempt was suspended until yesterday, when a decision was made exactly what was a non-dispensing chemist.

Lord Denning said: "It means an ordinary chemist's shop where there is not a qualified pharmacist. It does not dispense medicine with a prescription, but sells all the usual articles found in a chemist's shop. It may occasionally have a small proportion of contraceptive articles, but this sex shop seems to me to be not within miles of being a non-dispensing chemist. Even children would not be able to go there to buy toothpaste. That shows the nature of the shop."

Mr Lee, who had claimed he was not in breach of his undertaking and should not have been penalised, was ordered to pay the fine at £100 a month.

Fellowship for Guardian editor

Mr Alastair Betherington, editor of the Guardian, is to receive one of three honorary fellowships announced yesterday by Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The others go to Sir George Abell and Professor D. A. Binyon.

Electric arc plant denial

By BRIAN WHITE

C. E. Schwartz, the London steel merchants, is expecting a reply from the British Steel Corporation early next week to his proposal to take over the Wire and Wire Products Division of the BSC, which includes the steel works at Llanelli, Llan-shire.

Over the next two years 4,353 workers at the Llanelli plant are due to be made redundant and the proposal is to take over the jobs that many of these jobs could be saved by installing an electric arc furnace at Llanelli.

But a BSC official said yesterday: "The BSC has no knowledge of any proposal to install an electric arc furnace at Llanelli. As is known, the firm of Schwartz has approached us with proposals which involve Llanelli, but it has not proposed a specific scheme and the BSC is not aware that this involves an electric arc plant."

Llanelli steelworks is considered an inefficient part of a highly profitable operation for the BSC and undoubtedly the wire-making side, which is based around Warrington, is the real prize that attracts Schwartz and a number of other private firms. In his recent statement, Mr John Davies, Minister for Trade and Industry, listed wire as one of the BSC's activities that was suitable for an injection of private capital.

Although Schwartz is pressing for an early reply from the BSC a decision is not expected for some time, particularly as several other firms have indicated their interest in the wire division. British Ropes, the wire-making plants, has had talks with the BSC in the past with a view to acquiring some of its wire activities.

Other companies may be reluctant to enter into early negotiations while Llanelli is still a touchy political issue. The BSC's intention is to supply the wire-making plants from its Scunthorpe works and there is no reason to believe that a private shareholder would take a different view of the situation.

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Fame falls on Shena Mackay

by Terry Philpott

WELL-RECEIVED first novels can be notoriously unreliable pointers to future promise. Any favourable acclaim, too, for Shena Mackay might well have been prompted by the fact that she wrote her first two novellas at the age of 16 and published them in one volume shortly before she was 20.

At 26 she is now a novelist of some achievement; the kind that publishers are apt to describe on dust-jackets as "one of this country's most original young writers"; in this instance with justification. If less partial comments are required let it be said that Bridget Brophy noticed traces of Ronald Firbank in her work and spoke of her beautiful prose and her "extraordinarily original imagination." Nevertheless, one detects a modesty in Shena Mackay and she says that she finds it difficult to talk about her work because it is personal, but as she puts what she feels in her books her explanations have already been made.

She was born in Edinburgh, and moved to London with her family when she was a year old. Later they moved to Kent and she left home at 17 to share a flat with a girlfriend in Earls Court, thus imbibing the atmosphere, if not the experiences, of her novel "Music Upstairs." She and her husband married when she was 20 and he is a design draughtsman.

She herself has worked only in offices and a boutique. As a child she was encouraged: "My mother was a schoolteacher and we were a literary family. The one that there were always plenty of books around. I read them from an early age and my parents read a great deal."

She does not admit to influences. She particularly admires Nabokov and Patrick White but there is no author to whom she aspires as a model. I remarked that the toddler in her second novella, "Toddler On The Run," reminded me somewhat of the dwarfish central character in Gunter Grass's "The Tin Drum." She readily agreed, although she noticed the similarity after reading the novel when her book had been published.

She looks back critically but fondly on that double first, "Toddler On The Run" and "Dust Falls On Eugene Schumacher." "In a way it is juvenile. But there are some things that I like about those two pieces. All they do is have the power to make one blush and it is something that I would write now because I am that much older." Both novellas showed her imagination for the fantastic, the macabre, a concern for loneliness and for what Bridget Brophy

called her "vision of universal anguish."

Her following novels, "Music Upstairs" and "Old Crow," indicated that they were to remain her fields of imagination, and her new novel, "An Advent Calendar" (Cape, £1.50) continues in that zone. The novel's greater maturity is obvious: her characterisation is increasingly precise, the characters more credible, and their problems and predicaments strike nearer home.

Shena Mackay confesses not to be aware of any obsession in her work with loneliness and hopelessness. "I don't find myself obsessed with an idea until I reread the books and discover that they have similar themes." And in the new book "I feel that it has broken away from the others in more ways than one. John [the unemployed central character] has a little of me in him. He sometimes expresses things that I feel. The book is more mature and slightly more optimistic, although that isn't because I have become more optimistic. I do not believe it is possible to be so today."

"Now we are more and more aware of the lives of people in other countries and can't sit back complacently and be happy all the time. I don't believe that it is possible to experience continuous happiness. To that extent my pessimism is certainly reflected in my books. I don't think that it is a bad thing. It is good, or I should say rather, that being aware helps people to put matters right."

She writes, she says, because she feels that writing is an integral part of herself, an extension of what she is. Even with three young daughters to care for, time for her work is not too difficult to come by. She certainly does not feel that writing offers her an avenue away from home life that she might otherwise be denied. "I don't feel at all trapped in domesticity. The children are young for so short a time that I feel I should and must enjoy them. Although I don't write about them, I feel that they are my inspiration because having them has so much enriched my life."

At the moment she has started writing poetry again, which she gave up when her first book appeared, and she is working on some short stories.

She has an idea for another play as well. Her first "Nurse MacArthur" shared a distinguished National Theatre Workshop with others by Maureen Duffy, Gillian Freeman and Margaret Drabble. "I am afraid that it wasn't understood very well. It was supposed to be funny but the jokes weren't too well understood. There are jokes in all my books."



picture of Shena Mackay by Fay Godwin

'I have scored for 57 films... I did win four Academy Awards and I was nominated 13 times, and till now I have never had a score thrown out'

ANDRE PREVIN talks to Edward Greenfield about his recent clash with the film producers who turned down his score for their movie

"THEY HAD TO have a scary kind of score. They had to have one because the picture is a blood bath. I hadn't done a film-score in eight years—with the exception of the Ken Russell Tchaikovsky film which didn't require any composition—but here was this film that MIA did, a small thing shot quickly, and they wanted a particular kind of score. I looked at the film, an unpretentious but quite nice thriller—a little too grisly for my taste, because it is about a particularly perverse mass murder—but for the sheer fun of scoring a film it's always better to have a scary film. It's nicer to do a score for 'Psycho' than for one of the 'Carry On' So I thought OK, that's fun. I'll do it."

"As far as I know, the film has so far had four titles. When I saw it first, it was called 'Buff', then they changed it to something else, and now it's called 'Blind Panic', except that in the United States it will be called 'See No Evil'. It was one of my conditions to do the score with the LSO and they agreed to that. They decided it was worth the extra expense. Now, I don't see many movies nowadays, not out of disdain, but because I don't have the time. But it seems that while my musical frame of mind has hopefully progressed in eight years, the movies' musical mind is back to well... (Previn names the least adventurous of film composers). So what I wrote must have seemed extremely modern to them (I use 'modern' in quotes). I wrote a fairly relentless score, and I also used a synthesiser to make some especially eerie electronic sounds, but merely within the orchestra as another instrument."

"I wrote the score, and we recorded it, but at the recording sessions neither the producer, Leslie Linder, nor the director, Richard Fleischer, bothered to come. Fleischer was already doing another movie, and Linder was on a skiing holiday. Never in my experience of the 57 film scores which I have written have I recorded for three days without either the producer or director being there at all. But Mr Fleischer was filming in Spain, and Mr Linder was skiing, so there was nothing we could do. His associate producer, Mr Basil Appleby, was there along with the film editor. Mr Appleby absolutely adored every semiquaver, and came running out with the wildest hyperbole after every take. I didn't take much notice of that, but I was pleased when members of the orchestra were keen on the score, and also one or two composers present, including John

Williams and Oliver Knussen. Myself I thought it was quite the best score I had ever written for a dramatic movie."

"When I say it was 'modern' it wouldn't raise an eyebrow in the concert hall, but I suppose by movie standards it was fairly relentless. At the end of the sessions Mr Appleby said, 'Marvellous', and RCA and Columbia both wanted to put the score out on records, not to mention the film company's own record firm. One of the themes was pretty so they said, 'Couldn't we please have a song out of that?' It was impossible in the movie itself, but I agreed to do something that could be used as an exploitation song. I wrote to Johnny Mercer, one of the most renowned lyricists in the world, sending him the song. The company said 'He'll be much too expensive', but Mercer wrote back saying that he liked the song so much he was enclosing three lyrics which, 'you can have, and I won't charge for them.'"

"The next thing that happened was that various people returned from their skiing holidays, saw the picture, and decided that the music was too harsh, too stringent, too ugly, too rough. They used every adjective except 'modern'. I pointed out as gently as I could that the accompaniment to some of the songs was too harsh, too stringent, too ugly, too rough. They used every adjective except 'modern'. I pointed out as gently as I could that the accompaniment to some of the songs was too harsh, too stringent, too ugly, too rough. They used every adjective except 'modern'. I pointed out as gently as I could that the accompaniment to some of the songs was too harsh, too stringent, too ugly, too rough. They used every adjective except 'modern'."

"They then made suggestions. First to rewrite the score—which I couldn't do, because when I write I have already considered most of the alternatives and rejected them. Second they said: 'Let us take out the bits we don't like, and get someone to rewrite the rest on the side, and you can keep the credits.' At that point I really got very angry."

"The film then got into the hands of a man called Van Elissen, who runs Columbia Studios here, and he also thought the music a bit much. A friend looked out some stills from old Hammer films, because Mr Van Elissen

used to be a bit-part actor. We found some nice stills of him driving stakes through vampires' hearts. There was no way I could fight it, because at this stage I am not going to sit down and try to persuade musical illiterates that what I wrote isn't too bad. I found a euphemism for 'stuff it', and said 'leave me alone.' But don't you want your pretty bits in, they asked. I said: 'I shan't have too many hard feelings if you take the whole of the score out and take my name off, but if you so much as alter four measures of my music and have it rewritten, then I shall sue you for the studios.'"

"They then hired someone called David Whitaker. Now, I don't know how long he was on it, or whether they recorded it, but evidently they didn't like his music either. They also flirted with the idea of a score by a pop group, with the idea that a movie score is in reality an album which you stick into the film. That didn't work either. So then came Elmer Bernstein, a man of great repute. He is at least the third composer, so this film, which is a very small movie, will have had a music cost approaching that of 'Fiddler on the Roof'. I don't quite know how the home office of Columbia Pictures in Hollywood is going to regard Mr Linder's very specialised taste in music."

"I'm disillusioned because I liked the music. I have scored for 57 films, and for whatever that idiotic stick is worth I did win four Academy Awards and I was nominated 13 other times, and till now I have never had a score thrown out. I have never so much as had a sequence questioned by directors such as Billy Wilder, William Wyler and Richard Brooks."

"Then there was Mr Appleby who had been acting producer at the recording, and had come out and told me that by comparison the Missa Solemnis was a piece of crap. I just got sick of people saying no one liked it, when in point of fact it was only Mr Linder and Mr Van Elissen. Unfortunately they were the people in charge. I never found

whether Mr Fleischer, the director—a very nice man—liked it or not, but he decided to be in Switzerland all through this, staying well out."

"I don't know who broke the story of the score being thrown out. It obviously wasn't me, because, being active in musical circles, I don't like having a story of being turned down. The company called: 'Can we all agree to say that it was mutually decided that the score should be taken out?' No, we cannot, I said, 'because it wasn't mutually decided. I dislike that instant sort of 'let's not have trouble'. It was their right not to like the music, but it wasn't their right to intimate that it wasn't any good.'"

"The albums aren't coming out, and I have asked for a tape of the score just for personal reasons, because I liked the music, but it doesn't exist any more, and the score doesn't exist any more, and so 45 minutes of original music has simply vanished into thin air, and that makes me rather sad. I should have liked to have heard it once."

"It's taught me a good lesson, I never miss scoring films any more, and if I do do a film in future it'll be for someone for whom I have worked before, and whose word I rely on and who relies on mine. If Billy Wilder or Bob Mulligan wanted me to score a film, and I had time, then I would always like to, but I shall never work again for someone whom I don't know."

"I have a feeling in these hysterical days of the demise of the film they're all too anxious to have not a film score but simply a theme that can be recorded by whatever current pop group. I'm much more interested in scoring as dramatic background music. I must say I'm in good company, though I wouldn't put myself in this league as a composer. In the last year or so Sir William Walton has had a score thrown out for 'Battle of Britain' by Harry Saltzman, and it was redone by Ron Goodwin. And Richard Rodney Bennett did the score for 'The Go Between' and that was thrown out and redone. Now right on the heels of that mine's being done by Elmer Bernstein. So the idea of doing an idiomatically symphonic score is no longer feasible at least not very often, unless it's simply the fogging of a theme over and over again as in 'Ryan's Daughter.'"

"There was an old saying in Hollywood when I was there, that everyone in the film business knows his own job 'plus music'. That is a dreadful admission, and it's quite true."

review

RADIO

Gillian Reynolds

The Navy Lark

THE CREDITS FOR "The Navy Lark" (Sundays, Radio 2, Mondays, Radio 4) say that Michael Bates is in "Forget-me-not Lane" at the Apollo Theatre and Richard Caddick is in "No Sex Please, We're British" at the Strand Theatre. They did not say last Sunday that Stephen Murray, who plays the coolly pragmatic Commander Murray on the show, was also appearing last night in "The Damascus" on Radio 3. I find the point worth making in the interests of both Mr Murray and the radio medium, since Mr Murray was marvellous in both roles and since radio alone gives an actor the vast scope to play both lowly Jewish light comedy and tortured high drama practically side by side.

I was initially unwilling to surrender to the naughty charms of "The Navy Lark" because, what with one thing and another since the end of the War, I'd reckoned I'd had my dose of soft servicemen getting into hilarious hot water. But its no use saying wearily about "The Navy Lark" that the basic jokes are all the predictable ones about incompetent skivers, hopeless officers, scheming underlings, and ladies who are either sexy or stern (but never both together). It is equally no use saying that all the basic situations are time-hallowed, hoary, farcical variants. What makes "The Navy Lark" ultimately very funny is that it is performed by actors who can time comedy to perfection, can deliver the most innocuous line as if it were a triumph of double entendre and always play utterly within the spirit of the roles.

The Strindberg "To Damascus," has been adapted and translated by Michael Meyer in two parts, the second of which goes out this Sunday on Radio 3. It is strong, haunting stuff and comes remarkably close to the agonies and self-doubts which anyone who has ever known a writer will recognise as being intrinsic. It is bold, impressionistic and very powerful indeed and both Stephen Murray and Zena Walker play it beautifully. The weird electronic music by Malcolm Clarke underlines the play's taut modernity. The most difficult thing to recapture and convey when one is writing a review of a play some days after the broadcast event is the strength and pervasiveness of the mood it induced when one heard it. A play in the theatre or even on television is usually shared with other members of an audience and one's own feelings at the time can be recalled by the recollection of moments at which they reacted. When, however, a work on radio lingers in the corners of the mind and haunts the edges of consciousness, it is usually shared with other members of an audience and one's own feelings at the time can be recalled by the recollection of moments at which they reacted. When, however, a work on radio lingers in the corners of the mind and haunts the edges of consciousness, it is usually shared with other members of an audience and one's own feelings at the time can be recalled by the recollection of moments at which they reacted.

There was a charming little coincidence of a kind particular to radio last Wednesday when "The Archers" featured a fictional visit to the Royal Show, to be followed on Radio 4 by a recording of an actual visit there by "Down Your Way" and the next day Franklin Engelmann who proceeded to go over in real life almost the very items that Phil and Jill and Dan had been on about before. As my attendance in Ambridge has been somewhat sporadic this week I shall have to wait for Sunday's "OmniBus" edition to see whether I have missed out on "The Archers" those magical moments of mingled reality and fantasy when fictional Phil talks to a factual figure about a real event. And, by the way, what is the betting that Lillian never reaches the altar to become the bride of masterful Ralph Bellamy? It seems to me that all the social, family, and temperamental arguments for a successful interbreeding of Lillian's yeoman Archer stock with Ralph's managerial class are at the moment arguing against.

And now a technical note. As I remarked to a radio producers course last week, a propos of knowing how the sound actually comes through the air and out of the little black box at the other end, it's all magic to me. This was pithily illustrated on Friday when my radio wouldn't go on. I pushed the on-off button and nothing happened. I lifted the antenna, the tuner and changed wavelengths and still nothing happened. So I took it back to the shop where the man pushed the on button, turned up the volume, and gave my husband a look that spoke volumes.

TELEVISION

Nancy Banks-Smith

All in the Family

ILL SAY THIS much for it. It was more fun than "A Second Chance" to see "The Change of Life," which deals with the menopause and its problems, showing at the same time on BBC2.

"All in the Family" (BBC1) is, in a sense, a second-chance to see "Till Death us Do Part" and owes more to its model, than four characters and a situation. Lines, indeed, lumps, are lifted intact. The Is-Dad-a-Yid scene had been carried almost brick by brick to the States and rebuilt there. The only thing missing, as I remember it, was Elsie depriving Alf of his bacon on religious grounds.

Where it was possible to compare like with like, the American version seemed to me inferior. For instance Archie stopped his wife kissing him on the grounds that "You'll get me all wet." Alf stopped his daughter because: "You'll get me 'end all wet'."

I find Speight's line funnier, but it may only be anti-American prejudice, for after all, William Mitchell was bald and Carroll O'Connor was not. But it is unarguable that "silly dingbat" is no substitute for "silly moo."

Socially the family have moved up a notch, they live in a vast shabby, three-story semi which an estate agent

would not hesitate to look you in the eye and call imposing. They have a portable TV set in good working order and a student son-in-law who is no ("The last time I see him raising hand round here he was testing dead-end").

There's a slang barrier now, of course. I sometimes found myself in the position of a child who doesn't know why the grown ups are laughing. "A real pip," sounds like praise to me. It isn't. I thought a Hebes was some antique Greek who handed round nectar and rice pudding. Seems no. And what the devil is a dingbat? At this, to some extent, draws the sting of Archie, the Wasp (white Angli Saxon Protestant).

"Till Death" was a shock wave. The shock has a long way to come from the States and barely shakes our seismic graph. But it is funny enough. There was a reading of an anniversary car poem, with the camera held steady on Archie's face, which was great fun. And I loved the unending credits, culminating triumphantly in the trumpet call: "Buckin-Norman Lear Tar dem Production."

FESTIVAL HALL

Neville Cardus

Edo de Waart

CONDUCTED BY EDO DE WAART the concert of the London Symphony Orchestra, in the Royal Festival Hall, Thursday, began uncompromisingly with a performance of Alban Berg's Three Orchestral Pieces, which was hardly fair on the critics, giving the little time to settle in their seats and see that they had got their scores to right way up. It was a good and accurate performance, as far as I could judge; for I confess that I hadn't been slapping through the score very lately (to echo the remark made by M. Bofin—or was it Mr Weg?—referring to his temporary lack of first-hand knowledge of Gibbon's "Decline and Fall").

The Three Orchestral Pieces mark a critical phase in Berg's career as a composer. It was written after he had received some searching criticism from Schoenberg, to whom he dutifully dedicated the work, a work in which, with an irony he probably wasn't aware of, he gravitated from the teaching or influence of his Master, and moved towards Mahler as naturally as the needle to the Pole.

There are echoes in the Three Orchestral Pieces of the hammer-blows in Mahler's Sixth Symphony; also there are references to the Mahler Ländler-cum-waltz-cum-scherzo. But the injections from Mahler are thoroughly absorbed into the Berg blood-stream and creative metabolism. The allegiance shown in these Pieces to Schoenberg are merely external, so to say, concerning structure and formal ways and means, such as the use of self-contained movements in place of the time-honoured symphonic procedure.

John Ogdon was the soloist at this concert, masterful and properly historic in the second piano concerto of Liszt. He has the Lisztian strength without the Lisztian reserves and panache; none the less, he is a pianist amazingly comprehensive of technique and better still, comprehensive in musical intelligence. Maybe his touch was a little too pure for the romantic languors and posings of Liszt. The cello solo, engaged with the theme of the allegro moderato section had the right sort of dalliance, almost conjuring up for us, in the distance, the awful shade of the Countess d'Agoult. Poor Liszt this.

Mr de Waart and the LSO did full musical justice to the Second Symphony of Brahms. Listening to this heartening music—at its best moments—it was astonishing to recall that once Brahms was supposed, in certain critical quarters, to be dull, neutral-coloured in his orchestration. This performance by the LSO and Mr de Waart had gorgeous autumnal colours, especially during the inspired coda of the first movement—the haunting horn call, the lovely fall of the audience, the long-drawn melody, then the dancing staccato version of the symphony's germinal three-note theme, pizzicato, then the crescendo and decrescendo, with the remembrance of the horn melody—all perfectly and lovably played, or even better. Mr de Waart struck me as a gifted young conductor, mentally and physically agile.

CHEL TENHAM

Gerald Larner

Racine Fricker

PETER RACINE FRICKER — a name once fashionable enough to be dropped in "Lucky Jim" — has almost disappeared from British concert programmes. This is not entirely explained by the fact that, as director of music at the University of California, he no longer lives in this country. However, the Cheltenham Festival enterprisingly brought back this figure from the 50s by commissioning from him the work which was first performed in the English Chamber Orchestra's concert in the Town Hall Thursday.

It is called "Nocturne" traditionally enough, and it is actually the first of this week's new works written, according to conventional values. It is written with authority too, and the imagination for a variety of atmospheres. As Fricker explains, "It is not all placid dreaming, and a better title, he suggested, might be 'Night music, with some intervals of disturbance.' The disturbance might be a pretty bird song on the flute or a rather crudely written thumping of timpani. Or it might be a menacing step of a rhythm derived from what one takes to be the rhythm of sleep at the peaceful start of the work. There is a pleasant hint of Wordsworth section in Britten's 'Nocturne.' It is rather too bitty but it has attractive ideas, of which the ECO and its conductor, on this occasion Wilfried Boettcher, gave a finely coloured account.

Their accompaniment to Alfred Brendel's performance of Mozart's Piano Concerto in C, K. 595, could on the other hand have been more accurate. Still, it was a delightful performance. Like Boettcher's interpretation of Haydn's 86th Symphony just before, it made much of the individuality of the work.

IMPROVISATION OF LABELS

Jazz records reviewed by Sam Peters

JAZZ is a great assimilator. It becomes increasingly difficult to label a newly-recorded specimen. Those who write about the idiom coin the labels (mainstream-modern, jazz-rock and avant garde are the current three); those who make the music refuse to be classified. One can sympathise with the major recording company which decided to give filing instructions on its LP covers and invariably got them wrong.

Parts of Speak Like a Child (Blue Note stereo BST 34279), featuring pianist Herbie Hancock's trio, are based on identifiable chord sequences, but much of the playing is free of harmonic ties. Some of Ron Carter's

bass work is straightforward four-in-a-bar, but at times the metre is variable or influenced by rock patterns. All these elements can be found within a single track, a prime example of the new eclecticism.

It would be easy to classify Charlie Haden Liberation Music Orchestra (Probe SPB 1037 stereo) as avant garde with a sense of humour. But such a label would not take into account the cultivated naivety of Carla Bley's arrangements for the ensemble and the ease with which the front line slip into free blowing guitarist Sam Brown's skilful use of flamenco, and the strength and virtuosity of Haden's bass playing.

On the evidence of its first two tracks, Open Spaces (Transatlantic Records TRA 237 stereo), by a group called CMU, might be labelled superior pop. But a track called "Slow and Lonesome Blues" and the title song show how firmly the sextet, particularly Ed Lee (bass) and Terry Mortimer (keyboards, guitar), believed in jazz tradition and experiment. Lee is an Oxford graduate in English and music, on extended leave from his Cambridge teaching job to find "where I am, musically. The thing that has sunk in for me, in jazz, is structure. That is what rock lacks. It tends to be naïve and slow to discover new techniques. It's a halfway area, but you can use

it as a base for the things which are important to jazz, rhythm and improvisation."

Collectors' items: What's New (Verve stereo V6-8777), on which the intense, instinctive flute playing of Jeremy Steig is supported by the Bill Evans trio; Charles Lloyd in the Soviet Union (Atlantic Super 2400 stereo), during which Keith Jarrett traces the history of jazz piano playing; and The Art of the Improvisers (Atlantic 2400 109 stereo), seven tracks from 1959 and 1961 Ornette Coleman sessions, showing how quickly innovations in jazz can become standard practice.

Lately, Clarksons have been having occasional difficulties with modern hotels and glistening ships, and the Clarksons man at the end of the telephone saying 'Greatly exaggerated,' or words to that effect, has been Tom Gullick, the company's managing director

CLARKSONS are easily the biggest package tour operators in England, bigger than Thomsons, Horizon, Cosmos, or Cooks. A tour operator is not a travel agent but a firm which organises hotels and chartered aeroplanes and then offers, at so much a head, a package which the travel agent sells to the public. Clarksons have been having occasional difficulties with modern hotels and glistening ships, and the Clarksons man at the end of the telephone saying 'Greatly exaggerated,' or words to that effect, has been Tom Gullick, the company's managing director.

In the past 12 years he has come up rapidly. In 1959 he took 1,800 people abroad. This year he estimates he will take 745,000. He is a large office, unframed man. He has a large office in Sun Street in the City, a splendid address for a tour operator, and a flat in a block near Westminster where Sir Alec Douglas-Home used to live, another good address. He is happy to answer questions.

I suggested that the reputation of the package tour operator was a bit like that of the horse trader or the dealer in second-hand cars. One was a bit suspicious. He said quite likely that the image, but it was such a shame, because it was untrue. As he told me later, he once went on a package tour himself, ten years ago, and was satisfied with it.

But we started talking not about tours but about himself. As a boy he went to the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, during the last war. At 17 he went to sea as a midshipman. By 1949 he was a sub-lieutenant, and as a young lieutenant he took a 105ft. minesweeper on a 15-month voyage to Hong-kong to reinforce the British defences. He came home to the reserve fleet in the Clyde which, he said, was a bit like the time he had to run a grousse moor. He is a bird fancier, and in his flat he has a stuffed eagle owl and a stuffed great bustard.

He became flag lieutenant to the C-in-C Home Fleet, which means he was a bright and promising young officer. He was the admiral's right hand man. He ran dinner parties, and protected the admiral from those he did not wish to see. It is a naval tradition that flag lieutenants marry the admiral's daughter, but his admiral had no daughter.

He said that the admiral was often unable to exercise his own judgment, having to refer decisions to politicians and, for himself, didn't see much future in serving for another 30 years, perhaps becoming C-in-C and then having to suffer the same indignities.

Would he have liked, then, to have been an officer in the navy where a young lieutenant with a frigate could be virtual governor of a couple of Caribbean islands? He says he thinks that was the type of navy he would have liked to join, but it no longer existed. So at the age of 28 he left the navy, and began to work for H. Clarksons Air and Shipping Service, selling tickets on commission. As he says, he once served the white ensign, and then he served Clarksons.

One day he called on Petrofina, who were not interested in buying tickets from him, but asked if he would care to arrange a trip for some of their employees to the Brussels World Fair. He had no idea, but worked it out and offered a trip in a Dakota, 36 people, at £6 15s each. This was 1958 and he did 14 trips in all that year. From these trips, everything flowed.

First, someone taught him the best lesson in business he ever had. He was offering trips to companies or

clubs, and sold one plane-load to a man who said he was secretary of a London social and welfare club. On the way to the airport, he noticed that the supposed club members did not know each other, and then learned that the supposed secretary had advertised trips in the "Times" to all comers, 10 guineas each. This man was taking the difference between £5 15s and 10 guineas, and Gullick was doing all the work and taking all the risk for 71 per cent. He says this experience made him realise that perhaps the accepted traditions in the City and in the travel business were not necessarily the best.

Second, when he was returning from Brussels one day, someone on the plane said he should do day trips to the Dutch bulb fields. He thought the man was mad. Honestly, go all that way to see tulips? Still, he sent out circulars to various clubs, and in 1959 took 1,800 people to look at overseas flowers.

If you ask him how he rose from nothing to be the biggest, he says because he wanted to be, because he took his opportunities (seeing early, for instance, that Spain was going to be attractive not because it was Spain but because Spanish sun was cheaper than anybody else's), and because he has not been greedy about profits but has rather invested in carrying lots of satisfied people.

I want to come back to that, but first Mr Gullick talked about the fear-

barrier. Of the people he took abroad, 43 per cent were leaving England for the first time. Some were afraid of sleeping away from home. Then he mimicked the objections of a timid traveller: "The aeroplane may crash. The ship may sink. You've heard all those stories about Spanish cooking; and what about rape in Italy?"

His chief job was to overcome these fears. You started with a coach outing for the day from Little Puddlemouth-on-the-Marsh up to London; then to London for the weekend; then to Holland for the day, and Paris for three days; and from then on you could send people almost anywhere.

But the press, he said, didn't help by exaggerated stories about package holidays, which heightened this fear-barrier. The result was, according to him, that some people never went abroad and that was the greatest shame of all. Those who wrote newspaper articles could without realising it be denying such people an experience.

Well, yes; except that I must say I felt unguilty. I asked Mr Gullick about a report in another paper which said some tourists he had sent to the Hotel Siroco in Portugal had been over-crowded, miserable, and mutinous. It was a circumstantial report which I thought looked accurate enough. He said it was very inaccurate. Why not, then? Because he was not in the

business, and it only stirred things up.

If you look back through newspaper files it is easy enough to find complaints against Clarksons. Cruises in the "Delphi" (one of the glistening white ships) cancelled; holidaymakers in Spain saying the hotel was so cold they had to sleep in their anoraks; Clarksons in court for serving champagne which wasn't champagne; an MP saying Clarksons were acting as if they had never heard of the Trade Description Act; and Clarksons fined £50 under that Act, back in 1969, because a hotel was not ready.

And there are a few other clippings, but Mr Gullick does make a very strong and very fair point when he says that on the whole these hotels offer a holidaymaker something so much better than anything he has been used to, and that even a one-star hotel in Benidorm is one third the price of a boarding house in Blackpool, and five times as good. This is plainly true.

But what about one or two of the conditions under which Clarksons accept bookings? When I went to see Mr Gullick I took a copy of his cruise brochure. On the inside cover this says Clarksons have done away with the small print and stand squarely behind the information given on pages 34-3. Pages 34-5 are two pages of print which looks small to me.

I asked about the clause which refers disputes to arbitration (and seems on the face of it to prevent a customer bringing a civil action at Common Law). He said only eight disputes had gone to arbitration in five years, and five of those had been decided in Clarksons' favour.

And what about the clause which enabled Clarksons to alter, vary, or cancel bookings, routes, and timetables at any time for any reason? Surely that was carte blanche? He said it was a standard condition included by every transport company in the world.

But surely it meant they could meet a party? The answer was yes... "Sorry, we've changed it."

Yes; and the people would have no redress?

"Would it be sensible to do that?" asked Mr Gullick.

Then if he wasn't going to use the clause, why put it in? He said he would have to leave it out but unfortunately a tiny section of the public would take advantage if he did.

What about the word "Guarantee" which appears in colour on 16 pages of the cruise brochure, and on both covers. Taking into account the clause about any time for any reason, what did he guarantee? He indicated that more really quite small print at the front of the brochure, which he said offered more than the Common Law. I said it offered less. We disagreed. But there is one generous clause saying that if you are given worse accommodation than you agreed with Clarksons for only one day of your holiday, then you will be refunded the full price of the holiday. Mr Gullick says such refunds have been made to 500 people, with no argument.

Customers' complaints are one thing, but what about the travel agents, from Merseyside and Glasgow who recently wrote to the travel trade papers complaining, broadly, that Clarksons cancelled trips at short notice, were difficult to get through to on the telephone, and did not reply promptly to letters? And what about the travel agent who had discovered that Clarksons' tours cost him more to service, what with various difficulties, than they brought him in commission?

Mr Gullick said there were bound to be some complaining travel agents, that the other side of the picture was never printed, that he had 300 telephone lines and two computers, and that if you got to the top you must expect to have bad eggs and rotten tomatoes thrown at you, and that he did not always share the views of the complainants.

I said: "Am I making too much of this, do you think?"

He replied: "I think so. Frankly, I think you're almost a little naive on the subject."

If he was asked to recommend a package holiday, which would he suggest? He said he would have to know who it was for, and then went into the philosophy of complaint. "A lot of reasons for holiday complaint is a person chooses the wrong holiday. And the other problem... is that it's people buying a product a year before they're going to enjoy it. And it's shattered dreams. One naturally paints the picture and makes it as attractive as possible, in order to sell it, but one has to be very careful not to overpaint it, because then the people are expecting too much."

He said that if he described a hotel now to ten people, and they booked the holiday, and he met them next year, a week before they went on holiday, they would all have a different idea of what they were going to find. "And so," he said, "shattered dreams come into it tremendously."



The Terry Coleman interview embarks on the troubled sea of the biggest package tour operator of all



picture by Peter Johns

CIVILISING THE PALEFACE

Ruth Adam reports on the US movement for Red Power



"WE USED TO LIKE the cowboys and the US Cavalry best, but now we're on the Indians' side," the children of an enlightened university lecturer informed me as we went on an expedition to Custer's Last Stand. There they could enjoy the reconstruction of the massacre (position of white corpses marked with wooden pegs) with their parents' indulgent approval.

Custer was the first of yesterday's white folk heroes to be toppled by the new Red Power movement. The last television series to present him as a Thermopylae-type patriot (old style) legend has been degenerated himself. Yesterday he was the most admired and imitated savage in history. Now, he is merely the pitiful victim of American imperialism. If you want to make a film about the Indian war, you have to show the cavalry massacring Indian women and children in their villages: the good guys are the ones wearing the warpaint.

The change is a hangover from the civil rights campaign, and the white pro-Indian propagandists are basically the liberal workers who have now been declared redundant by the Black Panthers, but staid and conservative mid-westerners (who never lost much sleep over the Negroes' troubles) are also concerned about the plight of the Indians, because the Indians are part of Middle West life and always have been. "It said in this television programme that we broke 400 treaties with them," said the woman running a small motel outside Chicago, as she dusted my room. "I read in this book one of the children had that we used to give them smallpox-infected blankets deliberately." I shuddered at the hygienic-conscious housewife in a wealthy suburb of Kansas City.

"It's our fault if they do die around all the time and may be drink too much," said a hard-bat in Sioux Falls, adding earnestly that a lot of his best friends were full-blooded Sioux. "We gave them these reservations, but no idea of getting down to a job of real work." His solution was to "liberate" them from the reservations and to close down the Bureau of Indian Affairs. "I'd say to them—'Ok, fellows, from now on you're on your own.' This plan—favoured by Presi-

dent Eisenhower and not by any means dead even now—is the one the Indians dread most. They have grumbled at the bureau since it was founded in 1824, but it is they know their only protector against land agents and property developers and con men of all kinds. Already, the Indians' acres of the United States have shrunk from an agreed 138 million to 55 million. If they lose the rest, they join all the other races and cultures who have been absorbed into the American way of life and whose children are successfully "Americanised". This is the happy ending which the Indians have been resisting for a hundred years.

The original plan was to take children away from their parents and convert them forcibly into Christian Americans. In Montana I met an old Cheyenne, whose grandfather had brought back two white scalps from Custer's Last Stand, and who had himself been one of the victims of the conversion scheme. "At seven years old I was taken away from my parents and sent to a Federal boarding-school in another State. I couldn't speak a word of English, but whenever spoke my own language I was whipped. I wasn't allowed home for the holidays, in case I slipped back into Indian ways. At the end of it all, I didn't fit in either world." This particular boarding-school, Flathead, in South Dakota, has now reversed its original aim and instead presses its pupils to be loyal and consciously Indian.

I shall never forget turning in at the school gate, after two hours' drive across the prairie, and suddenly coming upon a dozen tall, lean, Indian youths on horseback—motionless, watchful, unsmiling—like the opening shot of a vintage Western. "It's the school Road Club," I was told. In Billings I visited a Wasp family who adopted an Indian baby and are bringing him up with their own children. "But we take care he shall keep his own rich culture, be aware of his own proud culture, be a shield against discrimination." In East Montana State University they are planning a department of Indian studies.

But Indian children drop out of school twice as often as other American children. They score consistently lower grades than their white contemporaries at every grade level and the longer an Indian child stays in school, the further behind he gets. A Senate committee on Indian education was told that "there is not one Indian child

who has not come home in shame and tears after one of those sessions in which he is taught that his people were dirty, animal-like, something less than a human being." In one boarding-school a little girl was heard to pray, "Dear Lord, help me not to hate my father and mother."

Young university educated Indians have been organising demonstrations that all make the same point: that they have a right to live in their own traditional way and to keep their own culture. In San Francisco in spring, the fashionable sport for tourists was to try to get a glimpse of the Indians on the Rock. They had moved on to Alcatraz Island, the former Federal prison, in November 1969, claiming that it was Indian territory according to the treaty of 1868 which promised that unused Federal land should revert to the Indians. Public opinion was on the squatters' side and so at first the Government did not venture to evict them by force, but conducted a campus-style dialogue with them. The Indians offered the original price of Manhattan Island (24-dollars-worth of red cloth and beads) for the title to Alcatraz and promised to set up a "Caucasian reservation" on it, "where these unfortunate people may gradually be brought up to the level of Indian civilisation." Last month, the police judged that the joke was stale enough for them to take action and removed the 38 squatters who were still there.

Vine Deloria, author, lawyer and member of an old and distinguished Sioux family, says that Indian tribalism has a lot to teach the acquisitive society. "Our ideas will overcome your ideas. We have a superior way of life. We Indians will show this country how to act human." While the white American students have been trying to destroy their parents' traditions, the "New Indian" ones have been moving in the opposite direction. Once, the educated Indian aimed to make good in the white world. Now, he has turned back to the values of his grandfathers. Tribal religions are making a great comeback on most reservations. The Sioux, for instance, have revived their ancient Sun Dance, complete with the old custom of piercing the dancers' backs.

White America is ripe for a new outbreak of revivalism at the moment, and tourists flock to the Indian religious ceremonies with absorbed interest. The most status-giving boast in liberal circles at the moment is that one is admitted to secret Indian cere-

monials from which other whites are barred.

The Indian way of life is about as primitive as the Indian, Cherokee and qualified social worker. "When an Indian does manage to get a good job and a house of his own, all his relatives and friends who haven't either, move in and expect him to support them as a matter of course. If he refused, he'd be a bad Indian. And he feels himself that this is what he got the job and house for. He hasn't got the white man's mania for piling up money and goods for the sake of it."

The immense importance of the reservation is as a base for the tribal way of life, a miniature independent nation. But physically it is likely to be endless miles of treeless grassy plain, with an occasional grim village, with tribal council-house, gaol, grade-school, teetotal restaurant and a couple of drab shops. Here and there you see a little house which has been bravely painted, turquoise or pink, but most are drab and dirty, with may be a depressed horse standing in the backyard. Reservations are pockets of poverty and the Indians are the poorest group in America. Their average income is only one third of what the black ghetto-dweller earns. Their infant mortality is three times the average; their expectation of life, two thirds that of other Americans. Alcoholism is common; rare diseases are not rare among them.

The white businessman is nervous about setting up factories on a reservation, because the really important ideological barrier between white Americans and red Americans is about the beauty of hard work as an object in itself, and the value of time (Indian time is measured by dawn and dusk and season, not the factory clock-in system). But on the Yankton Sioux reservation, an enterprising parson got a small electronics factory started, in which the Indian works when he decides to and gets paid for what he has done at the end of the month. Often, he will work steadily, non-stop, for 24 hours at a stretch and then go off to loaf for a few days. Everyone prophesied disaster, but the scheme is extremely successful.

As Vine Deloria comments, the white American has always been afraid that the lazy Indian will eventually corrupt God's hard-working people. "He is still suspicious that the Indian way of life is dreadfully wrong. There is in fact something un-American about Indians for most whites."



HARRY WHEWELL

Chow now, groan later

IF YOU ARE looking for a new, cold sweet to put on the table this warm weekend, what about Carrageen moss blanchmange? It would be a reasonable choice and, with July 12 so close, a topical one, too. Here's how you make it. You take half a pound of Carrageen moss—which is, of course, a kind of seaweed which grows on the rocky coasts of Ulster—16 pints of milk, sugar and flavouring. Wash the moss in tepid water, put in the heat with the milk and simmer for one hour: flavour with lemon, vanilla or spice; strain through muslin and allow to set.

Well, that's how you make it if you are catering for the British Army. Rather less milk would probably suffice for the average family. The recipe comes from an article contributed by the Headquarters Director of the Army Catering Corps, Major R. N. Maddy, to the current issue of the catering management journal, and it more surprises than pea soup has peas.

Carrageen moss blanchmange is only one of a vast range of regional dishes and specialities which the modern army is apparently prepared to prepare to make the modern soldier feel at home. To stick with Northern Ireland for a little longer, there is also soda bread and potato bread, swedes and bacon cooked in layers, and stielk. Stielk—if you can believe it—is alternatively known as champ and consists of spring onions simmered in milk.

Scottish soldiers who soldier far away from bank and brae can expect to be reminded of home with mince and tatties, cneek a leekie soup and something called mincepudding, a concoction of oatmeal, sugar, and tripe skins. After reading that, it comes as something of a surprise to find Major Maddy asserting that "very few Scotsmen request porridge".

Other regional dishes mentioned by the major include farin (called sloke in Ireland) and faggots for Welshmen, scouse for Liverpudlians, and Lancashire hot-pot with red cabbage. But the British Army—even in its present much diminished rôle—recruits from much farther afield than even the most far flung parts of the British Isles. West Indians, West Africans, Arabs, Hindus and Cypriots are all to be found feeding in its messes. And cooking for them in the manner to which they have become accustomed clearly creates problems at least commensurate with collecting enough Carrageen moss for a battalion of Ulstermen or stuffing sufficient tripe skins for the HLI.

Here is the major on the difficulties of supplying meat for Arab levies: "Goat must be issued on the hoof and slaughtered on the morning of consumption. The bones should not be removed, the carcass being cut up with the meat still on the bones; nor should the meat be well cooked as the Arab soldier likes his meat tough."

Outlandish though that sounds at first, it will sound familiar to many who served in the army before it got its modern image and "professional" tag. Similarly, this description of Cypriot tastes may help to explain one of the main mysteries of the army catering as it was in the of fashions of amateur period of the early 1940s: "One interesting aspect of Cypriot feeding is their oblivion to the temperature of food—with no attempt to keep dishes warm let alone hot."

Clearly, the Catering Corps of those days was staffed by Cypriots.

LABOUR ON THE BRINK

As the Labour Party approaches a decision on its stance over the EEC, IAN MIKARDO, MP, recalls the only previous Special Conference

WHEN I OPEN the Labour Party's Special Conference next Saturday I shall cast a thought back over half a century to the only other Special Conference which the party, in its present form, has had. It was held in the same place, the Central Hall in Westminster, and for the same length of time, one day. The date was Thursday November 14, 1918, three days after the Armistice of the First World War.

My predecessor in the chair on that occasion was Mr J. McGurk, who, I must confess, strikes no resounding chord in my memory. But some of the other participants arouse nostalgic recollections. The chairman of the Conference arrangements committee was Ernest Bevin, and the 10 tellers included Bernard Shaw.

The purpose of the Conference was to decide how long the party should stay in the Lloyd George Coalition Government. A general election was imminent; and the national executive committee, put forward a proposal, which they had agreed a few days earlier by a majority of 12 to four, that this general election "terminates the conditions under which the party entered the Coalition, and it determines that the party shall resume its independence as a political party." The members of the Government at the close of the Parliamentary Party wanted to continue the Coalition until the conclusion of a peace treaty.

Twenty-six years later, at the end of another World War, this morsel of history repeated itself with almost impossible precision. The 1945 Labour Party Conference was held in Blackpool a few days after VE Day. Almost the whole party wanted to end the wartime Coalition and have a general election immediately; but Herbert Morrison and a few other Labour Ministers in the Churchill Government wanted to keep that Government in office at least until the end of the war with Japan, which was then expected to last another year and a half. In both cases the result was the same: the party rejected the views of its Ministers and the general election took place. But at this point history stops repeating itself: in the 1918 election Labour was hammered, and in 1945 we had our greatest victory.

The day before the 1918 Conference there was a meeting of the national executive committee. The 21 members present included Ramsay MacDonald, Fred Jowett, Ben Turner, Jimmy Maxton, Mrs Philip Snowden, and Sidney Webb, with Ernest Bevin attending on behalf of the conference arrangements committee. The meeting agreed that the only item of business at the Con-

ference next day would be the executive committee's own resolution and the Parliamentary Party's amendment to it, and that all other resolutions should be ruled out of order. The party leaders were able to carry out their intention, and the Conference, for reasons which was that the proposed procedure would not prevent the delegates at the Conference from taking the decision which they wanted to take. I can't imagine that any attempt by the NEC to prevent the Conference could possibly have succeeded, either in 1918 or at any other time.

There was a second decision taken by the national executive that day—one which in today's world would be inconceivable. It was to exclude the press and the public from the Conference. Needless to say, this restrictive, secretive procedure did not prevent the Conference from being fully reported soon after it ended.

The outstanding speech of the debate was made by Bernard Shaw. He hadn't spoken at a major Labour Conference for many years, but on that day he captivated his audience with a combination of epigrammatic wit and bulldozing advocacy. The "Daily Herald," reporting the speech, wrote that "as he went on it became plain that he only needs to come back to the public platform to become an effective leader of the workers." Perhaps it is just as well that he never did.

At the end of the debate the Parliamentary Labour Party's amendment was overwhelmingly defeated on a show of hands, and the executive resolution was carried by 2,117,000 to 810,000. The trade union vote, as often happened, was split: the miners, the railwaymen and the engineers voted for the resolution; the cotton weavers, the general workers and the seamen, the general workers against.

There followed two pieces of anti-climax. The Conference, happy and exhausted, adopted without fuss a report on the international situation moved by Ramsay MacDonald and a 20-point demand on national reconstruction moved by Sidney Webb. It is interesting that those 20 points included some, like the nationalisation of life assurance and regional parliaments for Scotland and Wales, that we have been advocating on and off ever since and still have not got around to.

The delegates went home satisfied with their day's work. A week later G. D. H. Cole, writing in the "Herald," said: "We may hope that Labour's decision of last week has accomplished the political union of all sections of the Labour movement." I hope some latter-day Cole will be able to write the same next week.

The retreat from Salisbury

Another caravan of British emissaries trudges back from Rhodesia. Again the veil of total silence falls. Hovering suspicions hover a little longer: another sell-out about to be sprung, or (give and take a few amendments here or there) the same old deadlock? The persistent delusion that Mr Smith will accept a deal on the five principles apparently still has to be excoriated from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. Is a man who led his little racist outpost into UDI, who twice was stubborn enough to look Mr Wilson's two gift-horse settlements in the mouth, going to settle for the five principles now? The materialistic Shangri-La that has been built on the backs of Rhodesia's five million Africans will not be abandoned so lightly.

Perhaps each British Government has to learn this truth for itself. Labour threw away its chance to use force at UDI, thinking that persuasion would do the trick. So it tried persuasion twice after UDI, only to impale itself on the intransigence of Mr Smith and his colleagues. Mr Smith was a "dove," we suddenly were told. It was the hardliners in the Cabinet who were holding him back. If only the Cabinet could be split. And so it went on. Mr Smith a dove—who sent five Africans to the gallows in a gesture of defiance in spite of the Queen's reprieve, who

has kept over one hundred African nationalists in detention for five years and more, who presides over a territory in which only last week young Africans were caned for going on a peaceful march.

Now it is Sir Alec's turn to be given his taste of what white Rhodesia is all about. Surely he knows already? He visited Mr Smith after UDI when the Conservatives were in opposition. Bound by the unwieldy pledge that the Conservatives would give "one more try" to find a solution, Sir Alec soldiers on. New proposals are offered which would make Rhodesia a "meritocracy" rather than a democracy based on one-man, one-vote. What is new in that? The Rhodesian franchise has always been based on restrictive property qualifications. A white-dominated plutocracy, yes; but hardly a meritocracy. As for eventual African rule, the only thing that this generation of white Rhodesians is prepared to discuss is the number of succeeding generations between now and then. Talking with people on these terms—on their terms—is pointless. There is neither justice in it for the Africans nor sense for the British. Sir Alec would do better to educate his backbenchers in the nasty British realities of police-state Rhodesia than beguile them with the dream world of futile negotiations.

MR HEATH'S White Paper
The UK and the European Communities is an extraordinary document for a responsible Government to put forward as its contribution to what is after all a rather major issue. It makes no pretence to economic analysis, objectivity or serious argument. It selects, omits, asserts and distorts. The previous Government's White Paper of February, 1970, in spite of its weak points, was an honest attempt to assess what really matters: the total economic effect on the UK. The present White Paper makes no such attempt at all.

Only one firm fact is reasonably clearly and honestly set forth. Paragraph 88 says "that membership will affect food prices over a period of about six years with an increase of about 24 per cent each year in retail prices." A rise of 24 per cent cumulative each year for six years would mean that food prices would thereafter be 18 per cent higher than they otherwise would have been. This, however, omits the extra rise due to the levies introduced by the present Government in advance of the "transitional period" but as a preparation for entry. In fact, therefore, the White Paper is predicting a long-term addition to food prices of close to 20 per cent—not materially different from the 18 per cent to 26 per cent predicted in the 1970 White Paper.

Since Paragraph 43 tells us that the cost of living is not expected "to have any significant effect on the cost of industry," the White Paper is really saying—but concealing this from the casual reader—that food prices would rise unnecessarily by 20 per cent and that money wages would be no higher—i.e. that there would be a fall in the real living standard of the mass of the British people. You may well think that a curious objective of economic policy.

For the White Paper also admits—though veiling the fact in bureaucratic verbiage—that the British public's actual food consumption would fall as a result of the exercise, thus of course lowering living standards.

Beyond this all is obfuscation. It is astonishing that the White Paper is afraid to attempt even an estimate of the overall effect on the balance of trade or balance of payments. All that the combined resources of Whitehall and Downing Street can say on this great national issue is this: "The Government do not believe that the overall response of British industry to membership can be quantified in terms of its effect upon the balance of trade." But if they do not, how can they tell that the economic effect will be beneficial? And if they can't, the whole argument of the White Paper falls abjectly to pieces.

The truth is of course that Whitehall did calculate the effect on the balance of trade and balance of payments, and so alarming the conclusion was so alarming that the vetoed publication. This seems to me carrying deception of the public far beyond what would be acceptable even on a party-political issue. For, since the White Paper is really assuming a gap between EEC and world food prices not so far different

DOUGLAS JAY MP, former President of the Board of Trade and a staunch anti-Marketeer, on the fallacies in the White Paper

Towards a lesser Britain



from the February, 1970, White Paper, the total permanent burden on the UK balance of payments must in fact work out at close on £1,000 millions a year, as all serious estimates have shown.

To conceal this, the White Paper commits itself to the following extraordinary distortions:

In its section on industrial trade, it nowhere even mentions the loss of exports which the UK must suffer in the Commonwealth Preference Area and EFTA—even though the CBI has estimated this as equal to the gain in the EEC. This is straightforward falsification of the balance sheet.

As already mentioned, the White Paper calmly assumes that real wages of the whole country will be forced down and no rise in labour costs follows— even though VAT and higher social security costs are to be added on to food prices. No impartial observer of British industry believes this, and certainly a loss of exports of £200 millions or £300 millions in the world as a whole must be assumed from this cause.

Following this, the White Paper actually falls into the long discredited fallacy of suggesting that British industry would have "a larger market," when in fact, on its own food price assumptions, the loss of exports in the world as a whole, and the increase in imports, would beyond any doubt mean a smaller and not a larger market. Again, straight falsification.

In para. 50, the White Paper makes much of the growth of "intra-trade" within the Six, but omits entirely, what the National Institute has shown, that the Six's share of exports to the outside world has fallen. It also speaks of growth in the EEC and omits to say that it was higher before the Rome

Treaty was signed than since. The White Paper finally manages to whittle down the cost of the Budget contribution to the balance of payments to only a net £200 millions by 1977. This is done by optimistically assuming a payment to the UK of £100 millions (for which there is no warrant), a continuation of the present food-price gap (which is highly doubtful), and by concealing the fact that after 1977 the UK's percentage payment would rise further. If food prices turned against us, our share rose to 25 per cent, and the return payment was only £50 millions—all equally probable—the net amount forked out by the British taxpayer would be not £200 millions but £450 millions.

If one ignores these dialectical tricks, and seeks to assess the real economic consequences, the most crucial single issue is the future of the food-price gap between world prices and EEC prices five or ten years hence. An attempt has been made by Euro-fanatics in recent months to argue that this gap has substantially narrowed and will narrow. All the serious evidence is the other way; and if the gap is likely to widen, then the cost to Britain of joining will be far higher than has yet been realised.

In fact, contrary to much propaganda, food prices in the past year have risen just about as far in the EEC as they have here. Between December, 1969, and December, 1970, the rise in consumer food prices was 8 per cent in the UK, 8.1 per cent in France, 9 per cent in Germany, 6.3 per cent in Holland and 8 per cent in Italy. Secondly, much of the rise in the UK in 1971 has been due to the Tory Government's own efforts to raise food prices in preparation for joining the EEC.

Finally, and most important,

when one tries soberly to assess the real choice before the nation—the main source of the moderate rise in world food prices in 1970-1 has been a coincidence of several temporary factors—a failure of the 1970 US maize crop, and unusual drought conditions in New Zealand. To hazard our national future on guessing that these temporary factors would recur would be the height of irresponsibility.

Here then is the crux. All the serious long-term evidence about future world food prices suggests that, after the temporary swings of 1970-1, the supply of wheat, rice and maize—the world staple products which largely determine all food prices—is likely to grow in relation to demand. This must mean that their prices will be lower relatively to the price of industrial products. The main reason for this is that the "Green Revolution" in the growing of wheat and rice throughout Asia and other parts of the world is dramatically increasing output, and over time—in spite of inevitable temporary setbacks—turning one country after another from deficit to surplus. The long-term outlook has been transformed for India, Ceylon, Pakistan, the Philippines, Japan and many other parts of the world. China's food problem has been eased, if not solved.

The FAO, in its latest forecast "The State of Food and Agriculture 1970," speaking of the new high-yielding wheat and rice strains and looking forward to 1975 and beyond, says that "Their significance lies mainly in their future potential. Given a continuation of current rates of growth in production over a protracted period, large cereal surpluses could be generated, particularly by some Asian countries which are now net importers."

This is the sort of solid economic information, which is crucial to Britain's future, but which you will not find in Mr Heath's White Paper. It means that in all probability over 10, 15 and 20 years, the gap between world prices—from which the British people could benefit—and EEC prices will widen and not narrow. This is of course not certain, but to assume otherwise is to fly in the face of the serious evidence, and gamble our national future on wholly unsupported guesswork. For if the gap does widen, the advantage to Britain of staying out of the EEC will be even greater in 10 or 15 years than it would be now.

Mr Rippon's negotiations and Mr Heath's White Paper have really added only two new bits of information relevant to the major choice. One is that Britain has accepted the cost of completely free capital exports from the UK after a short period. The other is that the sterling balances are somehow to be run down. Both of these add yet further capital costs to the huge current balance of payments—burden already known. It is a pity the Government missed so great an opportunity in producing this White Paper. One can only say in charity to Mr Heath that it is on the sort of intellectual level one would have expected from an advocate who had an exceedingly bad case to plead.

Lessons for conservationists

About 200 old buildings listed as of architectural or historic interest are being demolished each year. This, oddly enough, is not treated as a horror statistic but as an encouraging indicator that things are not so bad as they were. For only a few years ago, in the middle 1960s, about 400 listed buildings were disappearing every year. The comparison illustrates the success of new conservation policies. It is partly attributable to the work done under the Civic Amenities Act of 1967, partly to the growth of preservation trusts, and partly to a more sympathetic and alert public opinion which has helped to sharpen the vigilance of Whitehall and the local authorities.

With the tide running in its favour, the Civic Trust has this week had a two-day conference on conservation in action. Such conferences necessarily suffer from the weakness of much preaching to the converted, but this one was undoubtedly useful in being able to report on a wide range of success stories. There are now a lot of lessons to learn from enthusiastic trusts and enterprising local authorities. Yet one message that may not get from the conference to the ears of those who most need to hear it is the sad old complaint of apathy, too little money, and time for action always running out. The 200 buildings lost in the past year are now gone for ever. Is that what we shall have to say next year too?

The Civic Trust is now campaigning for an urgent timetable. In anticipation of a European Urban Conservation Year in 1974 or 1975 it is suggested that programmes for conservation and improvement should work to that target date, so that Britain's conservation areas can then be put on show to the world. It is a good idea to have

some such imperative timetable. For there is some risk of the conservation area programme losing impetus. As a result of the Civic Amenities Act, since 1967 more than 1,500 conservation areas—groupings of buildings in towns and villages that deserve to be treated as a whole—have been designated. This is good as far as it goes, but it is thought that there should probably be about 3,000 conservation areas. Will the laggards take note?

Meanwhile designation by itself is not enough. It should be followed by what is known in the planner's trade as enhancement. It is always well to improve as well as preserve, and sometimes vital to improve and reconstruct quickly if a building or a group of buildings is not to decay beyond hope of saving. This calls for money. Financial stringency all round has made both the Government and the local authorities too tight fisted in the past year, but there is now promise of greater generosity. That being so, the most practical course would be for the Government to give its blessing to the notion of a National Buildings Conservation Fund as a source of capital available for urgent work.

The sum required is not large—perhaps about £3 millions, and the preservation trusts are increasingly seized with the point that preservation and improvement can be made to pay—a building rescued and renovated can be resold, and the proceeds returned to the fund. Furthermore, there are the indirect results of the improvement of the urban scene. The best of our townscape will attract more tourists, and a more pleasant and agreeable town centre is quite simply good for business. Let us by all means be practical as well as idealistic in our good causes.

Hard times for poor nations

Every new tractor imported from Europe or North America costs Ghana about five tons of cocoa sold in the world commodity markets. Ten years ago only one ton of exported cocoa would have bought a tractor. Over the past 10 years developing countries like Ghana have suffered the effects of a two way squeeze: the price of their primary product exports has stagnated or declined while the price of manufactured imports has increased sharply. The same terms of world trade which have helped to cushion the British balance of payments have held back the growth of many developing countries. Many poor countries face a widening gap between export earnings and import payments which can be met only by aid from the richer nations. Unfortunately the growing need for more aid is meeting a growing reluctance by rich countries to increase such commitments, and inflation is devaluing what aid is given by the rich to the poor countries.

In 1970 the countries who are members of the club for the economically privileged—the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development—apparently increased aid to developing nations by 7½ per cent. But after allowing for price increases the value of that aid was cut to about 4 per cent. It actually represented a fall in the proportion of the gross national product of OECD countries devoted to aid. This year, on current forecasts, the nominal increase in aid will again be about 7 per cent.

But it is more than likely that inflation will completely wipe out any real increase in the flow of resources to the poor countries. That is serious enough. Even more worrying is the fact that the proportion of official government aid in the total flow of assistance is falling. Last year it fell from 60 per cent to less than half. But private investment in the poor countries is notoriously unreliable and sometimes of dubious value to the recipients.

Britain has one of the least impressive records on official aid. It is still less than the target figure of 1 per cent of GNP, set by the United Nations conference on trade, aid and development. The relatively liberal British record on providing favourable arrangements for trade with the poor nations has also been sullied. Earlier this month the Government announced that it would persist with the Labour Government's scheme to impose a 15 per cent tariff on imports of Commonwealth textiles. This will particularly seriously affect a country such as India which needs all the export earnings it can get.

At a time when the country is pre-occupied with the urgent problems of resuming economic growth and adapting to the challenge of Common Market entry, the case for increased aid to the developing countries may be too readily neglected. Yet the balance of payments surplus makes it possible to increase aid, at least by enough to make good the ravages of inflation.

Sex by the schoolbook

TO THE EDITOR

Sir—Mrs Mary Whitehouse is significantly attacked over the Little Red School Book by each of two readers in identical words as being "self-appointed." The innuendo is presumably not that she would be okay if she was appointed, but that she should not be allowed to draw the attention of the Director of Public Prosecutions to what is proven to be a crime.

It seems odd that Mrs Whitehouse should be denied this freedom to perform this public duty while the publisher of a book declared to be obscene should apparently have his freedom to flout the law. But here's to you, Mrs Robinson, for saying that the chapter on sex has been used to cloud the real issues. The real issue, in my submission, is far from the subject of obscenity but also sedition.

Mr Rubinstein, as a solicitor, will of course know that the definition of this Common Law offence includes "to raise discontent or disaffection amongst Her Majesty's subjects." The banned book is the fifth from a stable previously devoted to the praise of Mao, Castro, Che Guevara and revolution in

Guinea. If it is true that the sequel to the book, so compassionately banned by a magistrate, is to be a wholesale advocacy of mass treason, then the excellent Mrs Whitehouse has nobly served the civilised and commonsense interests of millions of parents and children by alerting the authorities. I am deeply grateful for her self-appointment—Yours faithfully,

Ross McWhirter,
Enfield, Middlesex.

Sir—As a teenager, I find the Little Red School Book sensible, factual and, most important, guilt-free. The instant alliance I feel with the book is unique in my experience and I only hope that experts in sex education will take note of the way this book crosses the barriers of communication with the young. This book has been banned chiefly because of its chapter on sex, and yet surely this is where it excels.

Its dealing with two controversial issues in particular are worthy of special notice, and these are homosexuality and contraception.

Ever since I began reading about sex I have been con-

fronted with an attitude of: The best method of birth control is not to have sex. This statement completely bypasses the First Commandment: Thou shalt not have sex; and secondly I have sex only because I enjoy it and therefore can't really take seriously the claim upon my self-control. The attitude of the Little Red School Book is that if I am going to have sex then it is my duty to use a reliable method of birth control. As it is my sort who produce unwanted babies, isn't it to be welcomed that a real effort has been made to give me a responsible attitude towards the prospect of having an unwanted child?

Homosexuality is a topic so abused that the only reference I heard of it at school was in terms of "they"—an invisible minority who fortunately we rarely meet. That 10 per cent, allegedly of our schoolchildren will one day choose to have homosexual relations when they are adult surely indicates that this unusual variance of sexual behaviour should be given proper attention. The Little Red School Book does this admirably.

Mark Eaton,
London SW8.

Malta 'Niet'

Sir—About that Russian "Niet" to Malta referred to in "Miscellany," I would point out that there were two major events occurring simultaneously on the island. The Trade Fair, at which the Russians did not exhibit, and the Pact in Maribus Conference on the Ocean Regime.

The second—with its concern about the pollution of the Mediterranean and about the future management of the oceans in general, included three distinguished representatives from the Soviet Union. It was opened by the new Governor-General Sir Anthony Mamo, and at the closing session both the Maltese Minister for Justice and Dr Kolodkin, the USSR spokesman, shared the platform. This does not seem to indicate any kind of boycott—Yours,

Ritchie-Culder,
House of Lords.

Dyslexia: encouragement needed

Sir—Mr Richard Freeman's article on "Dyslexic Confusion" (Woman's Guardian, July 2) will sadden many people who have to do with severe and persistent backwardness in reading among children of otherwise good intelligence and personality. I, too, am generally reckoned to be a "cautious psychologist," but 15 years' work investigating backward readers has convinced me that a group of such children exists in which the backwardness can certainly not be ascribed to deficient educational opportunity or to personality difficulties.

Although the relatively small relation to the total population of backward readers, this group consists of children whose handicap is as real as colour blindness—though a good deal more disabling—and its size is not inappreciable. Fortunately, work is now in progress in several centres on the causes

and treatment of children with this distressing handicap and a more sympathetic attitude towards their difficulties is gradually being evolved.

It is for this reason that I find Mr Freeman's article, for all its good intentions, so discouraging. To ask the parents of a child with a severe and intractable reading disability to consider whether the term "dyslexia" means anything is about as kind as asking the parents of a mentally handicapped child whether the term "educationally subnormal" means anything. What is needed, surely, is better provision for the detection of such children at an early age and the encouragement of research into causation and remedial treatment.—Yours faithfully,

O. L. Zangwill,
Professor of Experimental Psychology, University of Cambridge.

Drilling in the Lakes

Sir—I am appalled on reading that permission to carry out test drillings in the Lake District has been given to Rio Tinto by Manchester Corporation.

Should Rio Tinto discover valuable minerals at Thirlmere or Haweswater, do we assume that permission will then be given to tear up the countryside and extract these minerals, or have the corporation been assured that these test drillings are purely exploratory and nothing further interests Rio Tinto?

Manchester Corporation might act more responsibly as the guardians of an area of incomparable natural beauty; failing in this they should be compelled to hand over the area to some organisation which would respect and preserve it.—Yours faithfully,

Ernest Maitly,

20 Far View Bank,

Almondbury,

Huddersfield.

Tourist Act

Sir—I should like to correct a statement in Peter Harvey's article "Holiday for Groans" (July 8) that the machinery for classification and registration of hotel accommodation provided for under the Development of Tourism Act, 1969, includes the control of prices. Part 3 Section 18(1) of this Act provides for the display of information with respect to the prices charged but makes no provision for the control of such prices.

Raymond Ward,
English Tourist Board.

Indian aid

Sir—Exactly a week ago the Government announced its decision to boost India's unemployment figures by terminating the Anglo-Indian Trade Agreement of 1959. Today, paragraph 119 of the White Paper on the Common Market declares the Government's "continuing objective to expand and reinforce existing trade relations" with India. What are we to believe?—Sincerely,

Francis Priddy,
60 St Ervans Road,
London W 10.

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Many readers of The Guardian may not know that while we formed a new associate company some years ago to handle sales of new Porsche cars in Great Britain, the Porsche concession was originally granted in 1952 to A.F.N. Limited, our parent company. Since A.F.N. Limited was established in 1927, the firm has remained under the same family control, and up to 1959 was the manufacturer of the famous hand-built Fraser-Nash car, with its unique chain transmission, and of the post-war Fraser-Nash models which immediately established an outstanding reputation in international competition.

During a period of well over 40 years we have built up a reputation of personal contact and service, which is exemplified by the letter recently received, and reprinted with the permission of Mr. Andrew Jennings of Sussex. We like to think this will be of more than passing interest and importance to the prospective purchaser of a Porsche.

"I have been meaning to write for some time, but the postal strike delayed things, to say a personal 'thank you' for the pleasure and enjoyment I have had during the ownership of four Porsches, which was largely due to the service I received from A.F.N."

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Chilean earthquake victims

Rumbles down the fatal fault

ANTHONY TUCKER on the Chile earthquake and nuclear tests

YESTERDAY'S disastrous earthquake in Chile may have repercussions that seem remote but could be beneficial. Chile sits towards the southern end of the Great Looping Seismic Belt which runs up the western seaboard of the Americas, swings west along the Aleutian Island chain and then southward through Japan, the Philippines, and New Zealand. At the most northerly point is Amchitka, the tiny island where US nuclear engineers and physicists are preparing for project Cannikan, the largest nuclear underground weapons test ever undertaken in the West. At the base of a hole 6,200 feet deep the US Atomic Energy Commission plans to explode a 5-megaton Spartan warhead early in the autumn.

No one can predict with certainty what the effects of Cannikan will be in such a seismic sensitive zone. But the Chilean disaster will pull the worst possibilities into

sharp focus. It happens that the AEC, having spent something like £70 millions on preparations for the test, is now applying for a further £3 millions for its completion. The AEC Authorisation Bill, which includes requests for support for many aspects of the AEC's programme, is due for debate in the Senate this month. With official protests against Cannikan from Canada and Japan already leading to some misgivings among US politicians, the Chilean earthquake might lend just enough additional thrust to the environmental protests to swing the balance. Project Cannikan, like its forerunner—the one-megaton Milrow test on Amchitka in October 1969—has been criticised on so many different grounds that only determined Pentagon pressure can have kept it going. From the point of view of seismic after-effects, Milrow lent support to the AEC's claim that any secondary effects would be smaller

than the triggering explosion. But no seismologist would confirm that this is necessarily always the case. With the San Andreas Fault, apparently close to a major movement and San Francisco living on borrowed time, there is strong public pressure for abandonment of the test. At the time of Milrow public reaction in Canada was violent, and something like 20,000 demonstrators closed off the Western border-crossing with the United States.

Water wall

Yet fears of triggering a major earthquake, or of creating a massive tsunami which sweeps destructively through Hawaii or other Pacific regions are by no means the only criticisms. The massive Spartan warhead is linked to an anti-missile philosophy calling for a curtain of Zapp effect hard X-rays above the atmosphere to fry up the incoming missiles. More recent

analyses have suggested that, in the changed pattern of weapons deployment and of the US defence policy itself, the large warhead is not necessary. Defence of missile sites, the limited requirement under the present US rationale of ensuring a counter strike, can be achieved by the further development of the smaller high-velocity Sprint missile. It has even been suggested that the implications of continuing with Cannikan will cast doubts on the sincerity of the US in the current round of Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

Further, with an underground test record in Nevada which suggests that there is roughly a one in three chance of a leakage of radio-active materials from the test, the environmental lobby has pointed out the risks not only of disrupting through shock the isolated Aleutian colonies of wildlife but of contaminating Pacific fisheries. With the North American fishing indus-

try still depressed because of public reaction caused by mercury contamination, any further contamination could be serious.

Yet, in spite of the many facets of criticism, there appears to be no large hostile lobby within the Senate itself. It has been suggested that the circumstances are such that President Nixon could improve his stature in the eyes of the US public and in the fields of international relations and of arms negotiation by a dramatic personal intervention. This would mean opposing the Pentagon, which appears to regard all weapons tests as indispensable. But both the Pentagon and the President need to remember that, whether or not Cannikan is the cause of any major earthquake in the period following the test will most probably be blamed upon it. A large natural shock hit the Aleutians a few days before Milrow; Cannikan may not be so fortunate.



WILLIAM DAVIS

Hope and glory

ONE of the more encouraging things about a Great Debate is that statesmen perceive qualities in us of which we were not aware, or whose existence we had forgotten. Sir Alec Douglas-Home, for example, said the other day he was certain that "the mixture of vision and hard-headedness which is so characteristic of the British" would rise to the challenge of the Common Market.

It's odd that no one should have mentioned that before. I mean, it's always been so obvious. Many is the time I have looked in the mirror and said to myself: "My God, it's marvellous to have that mixture of vision and hard-headedness which is so characteristic of the British." I've always felt sorry for the French and the Germans who have not been similarly blessed.

Signor Colombo, the Italian Prime Minister, also made a discovery the other day. One could, he declared, have confidence in the British people's awareness of good causes. Just so. No one treats animals better than we do. And no one feels more sorry for the black man in South Africa.

Mr Heath agrees that one can depend on the common sense of the British people. And even Mr Wilson thinks that, deep down, we are really quite remarkable. We have, he says, "inner reserves of effort and of character which have enabled us to shake the world with our response." He's right, you know. We're really not like other men. Indeed, I'd go further. I happen to know for a fact that we're also resourceful and energetic, inventive and alert, determined and independent. And, of course, that we cannot be fooled.

There are times brilliance is a little overshadowed. Not long ago, for example, we had a serious financial crisis and the pound was on its knees. This, as Mr Wilson has pointed out, was entirely the fault of wicked speculators in Zurich and elsewhere. We responded with characteristic resourcefulness and ingenuity, qualities instantly recognised by central bankers and the International Monetary Fund.

More recently, we have had a higher rate of inflation than almost anyone else in Europe. The reason, of course, is that other countries have exported their inflation to us. We have accepted the challenge, and have met it with characteristic inventiveness and determination. You don't have to take my word for it: ask Mr Heath.

Being a modest people, we tend to play down our good points in public. It's not very nice, after all, to rub in the fact that other nations are inferior. Even so, go to rather extraordinary lengths to disguise our marvellous qualities. Countless trade unionists, for example, regularly strike on the slightest pretext. This is because they are so afraid of the "scare" of foreigners with the "nature of vision and hard-headedness," or with their "inner reserves of effort and of character," to say nothing of their "common sense."

Inevitably, this sometimes comes back to haunt our continental friends. They find it hard to understand why, if the British people are so splendidly aware of good causes, millions of them should profess to be against the Common Market. And why, if they are so good at shaking the world with their response to a challenge, they have not done so during the past few decades.

The answer is that we do like to be obvious. Mr Heath has the other key to understanding the British: he interprets every favourable opinion poll as a clear signal that the public is one hundred per cent behind him. In short, the more people we test against the Market, the more the country is in favour of it.

One example will suffice to demonstrate the British people's ability to respond positively, imaginatively and adventurously. (Mr Anthony Barber's words to great opportunities. When Mr Heath announced a year ago that henceforth it was every man for himself, the supporters of the Industrialists of Britain responded magnificently. No one has been able to match the energy and ingenuity they displayed in the mammoth task of bringing our prices in line with those of the Common Market.

Yes, my friends, we are a race apart. The new Britain is ready to welcome the cold winds of competition. I myself will respond positively, imaginatively and adventurously to the "opportunity of a century," just as soon as Mr Barber tells me how. We may not go in for boasting as others do, but ours is still a Great Country and we are still a Great People. As Mr Wilson once said, there's nothing we cannot do if Government and people stand united in a common purpose.

None for the pot

by John Cunningham

SPREADING the Word has changed a bit since the fiery days when missionaries in sweaty climates told naked black men to put on their clothes and listen to the godly strains of the harmonium. And in sweltering London yesterday 200 Anglican gossellers, hot from the field, returned to meet the Archbishop of Canterbury at a garden party in Lambeth Palace.

It wasn't at all like Prester John. Before being received John, Ramsey, the evangelist, came filled through a hall under portraits of early Anglican divines in gowns and bands. It was hard to spot any likeness between the oils and the flesh. Even missionaries no longer seem to resemble their Bible-belted caricatures. To be sure, there was a handful of nuns, with hairy chins, waiting in the queue for the archbishop's greeting.

The older they were, the more bent over with goodness. But it would have been cruel to question their devotion; to ask if they saw themselves as the successors of the Victorian spiritual colonialists, to question just why they had been called to preach monogamy to people who lived happily with many wives. Or to question tribal customs, which have worked ably and well, as superstition. And to bring into denominational bickering about celibacy and divorce to lands where broad beliefs have thrived.

It was still like that when Ildal Richards first went to Nigeria 30 years ago to minister to the sick. But even then, jokes about missionaries and pots were old. Richards is small and brown and Welsh. Yesterday, in sunny Lambeth, he remembered spreading the word fiercely in topees, cricket shirt and shorts to newly christianised villagers. The setup "made us look down on Africans. There was no theology of mission work then."

Old style missionaries, purely pastoral, have had to change because developing countries will no longer allow them to operate as the spiritual arm of the Empire. Nigeria, for instance, will accept only trained doctors and nurses; you cannot enter by faith alone. Entry visas, which may or may not be renewed, and required in Kenya, India and Malaysia. Those with a burning desire to convert the heathen or the infidel or simply the non-believer, must cool it.

Either that, or be discreet. Thus the Rev Ian Weatherall of the United Church of North India explained that, in the old days "we were masters. Now we are the master's men." The new masters are the national churches and presbyters, of the branches of the Anglican Church which have taken root overseas. English clergy may be called upon by an Indian bishop to run a theological college or an agricultural institute.

But the work of propagation goes on though at a more sophisticated level, at least in Delhi. For years there has been what Mr Weatherall called an academic dialogue between Anglican missionaries and leaders of the Jamia Masjid mosque. That, he called "the light, as it were." The darkness—as it were—lingers in remote villages where ancestral bones are still worshipped and where spirits live in trees.

There used to be spirits all around too. Katchikan, a small town in North Nigeria where Jackie Henry teaches under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society, still has a local voodoo man who, says Jackie, the Church is wise enough to respect as a community leader.

And so what does His Grace, benign and bushy eyebrowed, think about the sometimes cruel zeal of the Victorian missionaries. Inevitably, Dr Ramsey says, they exported some of the faults and failings of the Church along with the gospel. But the "settlers' days are now over. Being a missionary no longer means taking Christianity out of this country. It means upholding a faith in a place where it already is."

THE annual match between Eton and Harrow grew to quite a breathy close at Lord's last night, on a smooth pitch, and in beaming light, with the MCC appreciably the richer. From the two days of the game the landlords will have taken about £1,000; had Middlesex been enmeshed in a routine, thrill-packed county fixture for the same period the figure would have been nearer £100.

Which is straight away, an answer to the practical, progressive types who say that the Eton-Harrow match has no place at the headquarters of the modern game. "It is something we tend to make a bit of money out of," confirms Billy Griffith, Secretary of MCC. "If Middlesex were here, though, the boxes wouldn't get the same proportion of the profits."

But the justification is not so crudely simple. Cricket feeds upon tradition and sees no shame in so doing. Those last two days Lord's has nourished tradition from the tip of its grey topper down to its gammy, but still game, legs. The boxes have indeed been used, draped with dark blue hunting for Harrow, or light blue for Eton, and with no lack of that heady refreshment which depends for its full effect upon a lush garnish of fruit and vegetable.

It is not, as has been said often enough about cricket itself, what it was. The stage coaches have gone, squeezed out by the stand where the old Tavern used to be. Thursday's gate of £1,500 was the lowest ever; suppose there would be more people than that in London who were ready, willing, and able to drink all day in the sun for a mere 30p entrance fee.

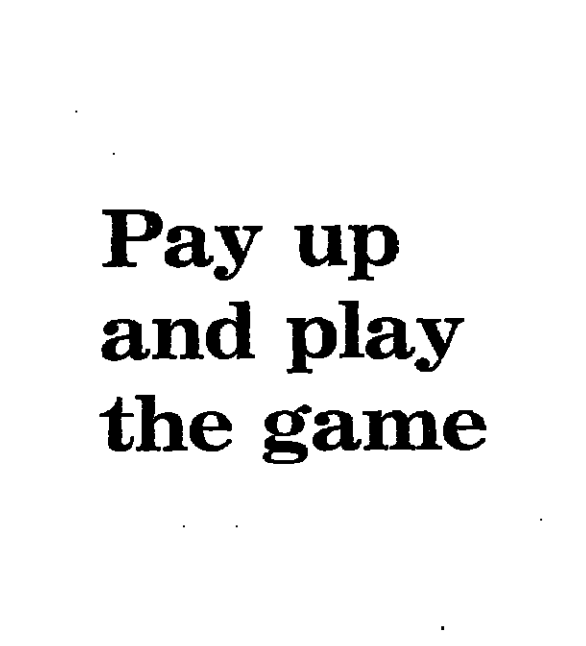
And there is, to put it tactfully, a greater variety of dress than once there was. "Top hats and tails, a couple of bowlers, and the odd bowler straight from the city, yes; but I saw jeans and denim shirts and tattered shoulder-bags, too, and trouser suits and hot pants, and in the Lord Harris garden, behind the pavilion, a girl, set against a background of over-blown roses, holding on her lap a flowery straw hat, looking pretty as if her name were Alice."

They're still damned blasé. "Fifteen years ago when I played, it was never silent," he says. "I was under the 15th degree," someone told me, and even now, when the Tavern crowd were shouting "Eton" and "Harrow," you might have taken it for a football match. As Harrow's tail saws, has often conducted from defeat after tea there was cheering in parts, and a slow handclap. Later, someone yelled: "Hit the sod out of the ground."

As a social event it is also functional. In the past the country members used to meet behind Q stand to arrange the year's shooting dates. Nowadays the private conversations are more likely to be about getting up club. "Is he nice?" one young man asked another. "No, desperate, absolutely desperate..."

Mercifully, perhaps, we were spared the ultimate tensions yesterday. Harrow, 12 behind on first innings, declared at 148 for eight in their second, leaving Eton only 75 minutes' batting and thus the near certainty of a draw. But fellows have died at the match. They have belaboured one another. A man once leaped from his barber's chair

Christopher Ford, amid toffs and toppers, at the Eton and Harrow match



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Sex and single students

TEACHERS and student leaders throughout the country were looking yesterday at Lord Denning's judgment most carefully because of the implication that the law knows who ought to be a teacher, and that obedience to regulations irrespective of personal morals is the proof of suitability. Taken in conjunction with the Association of Education Committee's proposal that intending students of all sorts should enter a contractual obligation with their universities, and prospective changes in the way in which teachers are trained initially, this could mean controversial changes for student teachers.

The Master of the Rolls specifically ignored the question of sexual morality. "If she wanted to live with this man, she could have gone into a brothel in the town and no one would have worried—except perhaps her parents. Instead, she had this man with her, night after night, in the hall of residence, where such a thing was strictly forbidden," he said. Of his remark that because of her breach of rules she would "never make a teacher," the NUS commented yesterday: "But her teaching competence was never under discussion."

Teachers whose forefathers could be drummed out of their jobs for failing to honour the parson are still acutely aware that their rights are hard won and that many would still like to hire them and fire them on doubtful criteria of "suitability." They will compare with interest Lord Denning's view—justifying expulsion on unsuitability for a job that may never be actually followed—with Birmingham's decision in the case of Mrs Muscutt. Birmingham, it will be remembered, decided that a person's lawful activities prior to being accepted as a teacher could not justify her expulsion.

But the significance of the Bradford case is enhanced by the Association of Education Committee's proposal, already opposed by the county councils, to require students to sign declarations of good behaviour on arrival at a university. In a robust editorial yesterday, looking at this only from the viewpoint of intending teachers, "The Teacher" has criticised sharply what Sir William Alexander thinks "an eminently reasonable suggestion." "Sir William Alexander, well known for the restraint he favours on teachers' pay claims, now wants to restrain their behaviour before they are teachers," said "The Teacher." "Assuming Sir William got his way, who would decide when a student had broken the pledge? Would a local Labour council

conscientiously high profits. Someone else brought up the cosmetic-perfume industry. Still another member said she knew that the formulas for many popular cosmetics and perfumes were printed in Henley's.

Two female scientists in Columbia Women's Liberation agreed to work on the perfume formula. "We had a professional 'smeller' with a well-trained olfactory sense," one of them said, "and of course, we had a bottle of the real stuff as control. The first batch contained, we all agreed, too much vetiver. So we left it completely out of the second and it turned out just right. We gave it a few days in the refrigerator to develop its bouquet and then we all agreed that the fragrance had altered slightly and needed the addition of something

MISCELLANY

Tony turns

PERHAPS IT'S just the sun, but the whiffers has grown with the long summer week on the House of Commons terrace that a leading Labour Marketeer is about to change horses. And as languid Friday fades into soporific Saturday, the impression hardens that Tony Crosland is the man.

Crosland, an old European who was distressed when Hugh Gaiskell switched sides in 1962, apparently is coming round to the view that although Britain ought to go in, the issue is not so important that it is worth splintering the party over it. He is also known to have been alarmed by the Marxist theory, much bandied in the lobby, that a three-line whip against entry will force most of the party's best talents to resign from the front bench.

Other Labour Europeans are less conspicuously troubled. The Labour Committee for Europe's confidential briefing at the New Ambassadors Hotel forges on today. Under such stirring banners as "Coal, steel and the control of national industries," the nonsensical theories and the truth.

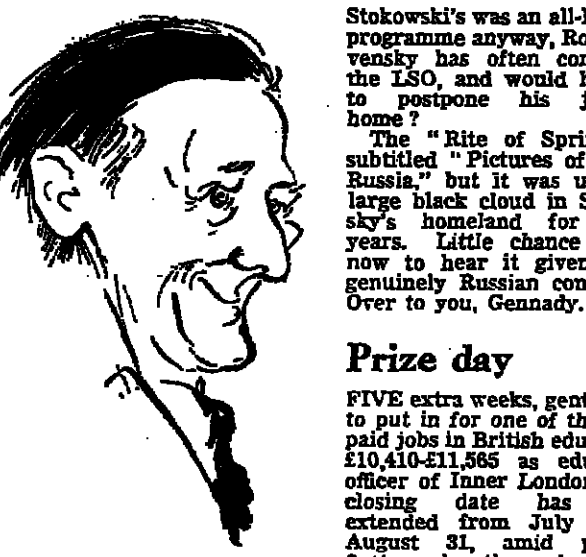
Peer group

ERIC LUBBOCK'S private game of "He loves me, he loves me not" with press and politicians is coming to a blessed end. The Fourth Lord Avebury will announce on Monday whether he is taking his seat in the Upper House, or whether he is renouncing in favour of another smug at Orpington and the Commons.

Miscellany would lay slight odds on his keeping the ancestral title, inherited last month from his not-so-Liberal cousin. But the choice is finely balanced, and Miscellany wouldn't risk more than day's pay.

Lubbock saw the Liberal leaders of both Houses a couple of weeks ago. Since then he has sought or been offered advice from a fair slice of the political spectrum. One Conservative ex-Minister told him to renounce.

Official Liberal counsel was clear enough: ultimately Lubbock must make up his own mind. And ultimately, no doubt, he has done. The choice is between the certainty of another Liberal



Lubbock by Pappas

voice in the Lords and the presumption of a leftward swing in Orpington at the next election.

Lubbock's identical misses Westminster life. He peeps in about once a week as consultant to a group of technological journals. He muses, to, on the number of unimpeachable radicals (Wayland Young, Tony Gifford) who have taken hereditary titles.

On the other hand, Lubbock did say some harsh things about the hereditary right to legislate when the renouncing bill was before the Commons not all that long ago (he was talking about the revival of renounced peerages one generation on). Family sentiment on his paternal side is not exactly overwhelming. And he is not the kind of politician who thinks the world has come to an end because he has lost one election.

All rite

IF SUBSTITUTION is inevitable, make the most of it. An old principle, seized by the BBC. Leopold Stokowski, now 94, has had to cry off the glories of all this year's Proms, the London Symphony Orchestra playing Stravinsky's "Rite of Spring" on September 16. He is recovering from a heart attack, but won't be able to conduct so soon.

A time for brainwaves. Gennady Rozhdestvensky, the most exciting of the exciting younger (40 in his case) Soviet conductors, will have been conducting the Leningrad Philharmonic in St. Petersburg for a few days earlier.

Prize day

FIVE extra weeks, gentlemen, to put in for one of the best paid jobs in British education: £10,410-£11,565 as education officer of Inner London. The closing date has been extended from July 23 to August 31, amid pained fufflers in the educational dovecotes.

Does it mean that the IEA is looking hard for someone other than Eric Braithwaite, inside candidate and deputy to the retiring education officer, Sir William Houghton? Braithwaite, who is not universally loved within the IEA but is thought to have crucial support at the top, is within about five years of retirement.

His appointment would not only be a reward for past services, but a short reign during which several other senior IEA men would reach retiring age. Keen men out to legislate when the renouncing bill was before the Commons not all that long ago (he was talking about the revival of renounced peerages one generation on). Family sentiment on his paternal side is not exactly overwhelming. And he is not the kind of politician who thinks the world has come to an end because he has lost one election.

Divine comedy

SMALL YUGOSLAV joke: Nixon, Husak and Tito die. When they reach the Pearly Gates, they are offered one question each before being dispatched below.

Nixon steps forward and asks how long before the Vietnam war will be over. God reckons 30 years, and Nixon bursts into tears.

Husak lumbers up next and asks how long before Czechoslovakia will be rid of the Russians. The Almighty offers 80 years, and Gustav bursts into tears.

Tito waddles forward last and asks how many economic reforms will be needed after the third to get things right in Yugoslavia. God bursts into tears.

Liberated Joy

by Franz Rodriguez

JEAN PATOUS JOY, the perfume that sells for \$65 an ounce at Saks Fifth Avenue here, now has a twin, produced by the women's liberation group at Columbia University for \$3 an ounce.

It came from a readily available formula printed in a book, Henley's "20th Century Book of Formulas, Processes and Trade Secrets," found in the public library. The formula for the perfume that smells just like "the most expensive perfume in the world" appears on page 519 of the 1965 edition of Henley's under the name "Edelweiss," the plant that grows freely in the Alps.

It came about like this: a women's lib member at a meeting mentioned that various industries should be prevented from making "un-

conscientiously high profits. Someone else brought up the cosmetic-perfume industry. Still another member said she knew that the formulas for many popular cosmetics and perfumes were printed in Henley's.

Two female scientists in Columbia Women's Liberation agreed to work on the perfume formula. "We had a professional 'smeller' with a well-trained olfactory sense," one of them said, "and of course, we had a bottle of the real stuff as control. The first batch contained, we all agreed, too much vetiver. So we left it completely out of the second and it turned out just right. We gave it a few days in the refrigerator to develop its bouquet and then we all agreed that the fragrance had altered slightly and needed the addition of something

else—perhaps the vetiver? We added a few drops and we had it."

This is the formula that yields three-and-a-half ounces of Liberated Joy: 4 dram heliotropin; 24 dram oil of rose; 1 dram bergamot oil; 4 drops musk; 2/10 dram ambergris; 2/10 dram artificial jasmine; 4 drops neroli oil; 8 drops angelica; 8 drops vetiver; 3 ounces medium perfume oil base.

The feeling of the cosmetics industry is that the price is kept artificially high so that Joy will remain among the highest priced. "Snob appeal is one way of selling perfume: women who move in certain circles recognise the scent on other women and some of them flaunt their Joy the way they do their diamonds," furs.—Los Angeles Times.

BUSINESS GUARDIAN

Guardian City Offices: 831 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.2

Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw

New tap hints at Bank rate cut

The issue of a new short tap with a coupon at 6 per cent delighted the market late yesterday, and carries with it the strong possibility of a cut in Bank rate.

No one could remember the last time a stock was issued with a coupon rate which is the same as the Bank rate, although the redemption yield of new stock at 6.48 per cent is comfortably higher, the event seems to have a symbolic meaning.

What has a clearer meaning is that for the second time in a week the authorities have offered a new stock on terms which have delighted the market, and actively helped prices to rise and interest rates to fall. This nudging, coupled with strong hints of reduction from Whitehall, creates a pretty strong suggestion that the Government would now like to see a general easing in interest rates.

The market is now in far better heart than at any time since the May circular which first outlined the new support policy for the gilt-edged market. Brokers have been waiting for evidence that the authorities would be willing to allow and even assist a fall in interest rates when credit demand is slack, to balance the clear fact, heavily underlined by Sir Leslie O'Brien, that they have ample powers to push rates up when they wish. Now they have their evidence.

The new issue, £500 millions of 6 per cent Treasury stock 1975, is shorter in date than the previous short tap, as well as lower in yield. The prospectus will be published on Tuesday and lists will open on Thursday. Heavy buying is anticipated—including switching out of the old 6½ per cent Treasury 1976, the short tap which was sold out on Thursday.

Company news in brief

Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation has issued £2,206,806 of a new 9 per cent secured loan stock, maturing 1977, as payment for No. 1 Copthall Buildings Limited, which owns the head lease of Piercy House, Copthall Avenue, E.C.2, the corporation's head office.

Interim dividends

International Utilities: Quarterly dividend 35 cents per share (same).
Meriton Park Investments: 21 pc (same). Profit £38,174 (£41,680) after tax of £3,071 (£4,384).
Charter Trust and Agency: 3 pc revenue earned for ordinary capital for six months to May 31, £265,169 (£282,598).
Wearna Shoes: 5 pc (same). Pre-tax profit, £74,000 (£86,000).

Business changes

Northern Rock Building Society have appointed to the board Mr R. H. Dickinson, solicitor, and a director of Cayliff Investment Trust, Tyne-side Television.

Bids and deals

Chrysler UK has received a £2 million order for 440 vans from the Post Office. The vehicles will be supplied between now and May, 1972.

Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance's offer for Metropolitan's Railway Country Estates shares has attracted a 99 per cent acceptance and has become unconditional.

International Combustion has been awarded a contract worth almost £500,000 by British Nuclear Fuels for the manufacture and erection of two 20 ft diameter steel tanks at Windscale.

Final dividends

Oil and Associated Investment Trust: 3 pc making 8 pc (73 pc). Net revenue £73,355 (£67,741) after tax of £58,624 (£47,894). Net asset value 50p (same) per share.
Moody's Estates: Nil (same). Profit £2,814 (loss £5,749). No tax.

Frederick Cooper (Holdings): 17 pc making 28.5 pc (27 pc). Profit £13,345 (£94,813) after tax of £57,782 (£262,225).

Allied Investments: 21 pc (20 pc). Pre-tax profit, £83,711 (£71,274).

Beuley's Stores: No dividend for 10 months to January 31 (6 pc). Net loss, £12,259 (loss £18,473).

Albert Fisher: 4 pc, against forecast of 3 pc (1970-71). Pre-tax profit of £33,434 for 1970-1, compared with estimate of £30,000 given by the interim report.

Wall Street

Wall Street closed higher again yesterday with the Dow Jones Industrial Index up 0.81 to 901.80.

£35M repayment

Nigeria is to pay another £35 millions of its huge external debts, the Central Bank announced in Lagos yesterday. —Reuters.

Slater Walker buys ex-V & G Pioneer Life

By STEWART FLEMING

Pioneer Life, the Vehicle and General subsidiary whose future has been in doubt since V and G's collapse in March, has been bought for £3 millions by Slater Walker Securities, the City investment and finance house.

Mr John Ford, finance director of SWS, said last night that Pioneer is being bought to further development of the company in one of the three chosen fields selected for expansion. To reassure Pioneer policyholders he stressed that they would not have to bear any costs connected with the V and G failure.

It was estimated that when Vehicle and General collapsed there were between £1 million and £2 millions of loans outstanding from Pioneer to its policyholders. Slater Walker's purchase of the company is seen as a substantial investment in their efforts to sell Pioneer. As Mr G. Weiss of Cork, Gully and Co, one of the liquidators, commented, "what isn't there, nobody is going to pay for."

The terms of the deal with SWS have taken these debts to Pioneer into account. Mr Ford said that he anticipated that some of the debts would be recovered from V and G but the amount not recovered would be deducted from the purchase price and SWS would inject an equivalent sum into Pioneer.

Motoring loss for Minster

Minster Assets yesterday issued its profits figure for the year to December 1970, and a more complicated statement would be difficult to construct.

The figures include consolidated subsidiaries for periods ranging from 12 months to September 1970, to 18 months to December 1970, and comparison with the 1969 result is difficult.

Pre-tax profit is shown as £1.5 million compared with £982,000 for the period to June 1969. Profit after tax is £1.6 million compared with £795,000.

In a statement with the report the company says that the results cover the period of the merger between Minster and Robert Bradford (Holdings). The figures show that Minster incurred a major insurance underwriting loss of £350,000 compared with a profit of £116,000 in the previous year. Minster says it has high hopes of an early return to profitability on the UK motor account.

Mr Ford and Mr Weiss agreed that under this arrangement Pioneer's 180,000 policyholders would bear none of the costs associated with the V and G failure. These would fall on V and G creditors.

Slater Walker's ambitions in the life assurance field have been known for some time. It already has a small life assurance firm, but the attraction of Pioneer is its assets of £13 millions, which produce a substantial investment income. This income can be offset against the cost of developing the company in calculating the firm's tax liability.

Mr Ford said that at present SWS had in mind to develop Pioneer by issuing a range of conventional life assurance policies rather than equity—or unit-linked schemes.

No conflict

He maintained that Pioneer's policies would be competitive with those of large life offices because of SWS's investment expertise and anticipated low overheads.

Policies will be marketed mainly through brokers—SWS has been building up a large insurance broking business and is now negotiating to expand it. In the early days, however, SWS will subsidise Pioneer, Mr Ford thinks.

He does not expect conflicts of interest between the parent company and Pioneer.

Trafalgar buys more

Trafalgar House Investments is becoming increasingly impatient with the delay in obtaining a verdict from Cunard on its £24-million takeover offer. Yesterday it went back into the market and picked up a further 45,000 shares while Cunard promised its reply "early next week."

Sir Basil Smallpeice, Cunard's chairman, commented yesterday: "This bid is not only of concern to shareholders but must be viewed against the importance to Britain of a strong merchant marine. I shall be seeking assurances about the future of Cunard, its fleet, its six thousand staff, and its international arrangements."



The 3,850-ton cargo liner Melita, the first of two fast cargo liners being built by Hall Russell, of Aberdeen, for Moss Hutchison Line takes to the water yesterday

OECD experts seek flexibility

The gross flow of capital from West Germany between June 2 to July 8 was £1,375 millions, the Bundesbank director, Dr Oskar Emminger, said in Paris yesterday. The net flow was about £9.33 millions he said.

He was talking at the end of the two-day meeting of working party three of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Dr Emminger said there was "a large measure of agreement at the OECD meeting that greater exchange-rate flexibility such as wider bands might be valuable to deal with short-term capital flows."

Dr Emminger explained that the difference between gross and net capital outflows was caused by the maturing of forward contracts of previous dollar purchases made by the Bundesbank.

A large part of the capital that left Germany went to the United States.

This was visible, both from the fact that US banks borrowed \$700-\$800 millions from their overseas branches, and from the inflow of other direct capital unrelated to the Eurodollar market, he said.

Dr Emminger noted "quite a reversal" of the trend in the US official settlement accounts so far in June. He did not elaborate.

The OECD meeting, which discussed balance-of-payments adjustments, also reviewed the "large inflow of capital" into Japan.

According to Dr Emminger, during May and June, capital inflow into Japan amounted to

Watney rescues Truman from Grand Met bid

By LINDSAY VINCENT

Watney Mann has emerged from the ranks of the brewing Establishment to rescue Truman, Hanbury, Buxton from Mr Maxwell Joseph's Grand Metropolitan Hotels—and possibly from rival brewer Whitbread. Truman is accepting Watney £38.2 millions takeover offer and as Watney already holds 18.2 per cent of Truman equity, any counter-bidder would need to move quickly.

Watney last night claimed it had been looking at Truman for "months" and he been caught flat-footed by Grand Metropolitan's £34 millions offer nine days ago.

It started buying Truman in the market immediately Grand Metropolitan's offer was announced and started talking to Truman only last Monday.

On Wednesday an offer was presented to Truman, and shortly after noon yesterday, the terms were accepted.

Watney's aggressive open-market buying operation pushed Truman's share price way above Grand Metropolitan's offer, and by yesterday morning it had built a 9.4 per cent stake.

Following its announcement, a number of institutional shareholders poured their stock into the market—apparently unwilling to accept more Watney paper—and as a result its holding doubled to 18.4 per cent.

Whitbread, which has held 11 per cent of Truman's capital since the early '50s, last night reiterated that it was "keeping options open."

The company's managing director, Mr Frederick Bennett,

does with extensive reorganisation plans of both is expected to provide greater opportunities for further expansion and profits.

Broadly speaking Watney and Truman are concentrated in the same areas—London and the South-east, though Watney's Northern operations qualify it as a national brewer.

Truman has just completed a £4 millions modernisation of its aged brewery in Stepney, so will cut back on its own brewery expansion.

Watney is planning to reduce its breweries from eight to four with closures at Brighton, Whitechapel, Trowbridge and a small operation in Northampton.

It had intended to spend £10 millions over 44 years to improve the Manchester and Mottlake breweries, but if the merger is successful, "phase two" of the Mottlake expansion will be postponed for years saving several million pounds.

A merger would also mean the end of Truman as a brewing identity, though for a while some of its best-selling brands will be retained.

Watney holds different views to Truman on the viability of promoting "beer as it used to be made" and cites the success

of its new "red revolution" as evidence. "Our market research shows that an old-fashioned beer is wanted by on a small slice of the population."

Watney, which has had considerable success with its d'Arce and eating-house pub, will accelerate Truman's pub modernisation programme.

Apart from obtaining its own brewery source this was one of the main attractions of Truman to Grand Metropolitan, which runs Bernal Inns and the Ch and Brewer chain.

There will be some concentration of Watney and Truman pubs as a result of a merger particularly in parts of London.

However, Mr M. C. Webster, Watney's chairman, will be seeing the authorities next week.

Terms of the offer are: t Watney shares plus 50p 7 p cent convertible unsecured loan stock and 60p 10½ per cent secured loan stock (both 1991- for every Truman share).

Assuming par value for a loan stock the offer is worth 325p Truman share.

There would be a small dilution element for Watney shareholders if the bid is successful but with Truman now emerging from its non-growth trough should be quickly made up.

If the bid succeeds

ASSUMING a successful takeover of Truman Hanbury Buxton by Watney Mann, the merged group, in terms of market capitalisation, will become Britain's fourth biggest brewer. It is currently number seven.

Based on last night's closing prices, the league table in terms of ordinary equity value (including Truman with Watney) stands as follows:

1 Allied	291.3
2 Bass Charrington	277.8
3 Scottish & Newcastle	190.3
4 Watney Mann	168.4
5 Courage	150.4
6 Whitbread	149.1
7 Arthur Guinness	137.8

said: "We will have a close look at this as it is now one of our competitors coming in."

On whether Watney had approached Whitbread before making its offer, he said: "They rang me as a matter of courtesy, but that doesn't mean anything, though."

The offer did not come as a surprise as Whitbread had been closely informed about the volume of Truman shares being snapped up by a then unidentified party.

Grand Metropolitan, for its part, said: "Without going into the offer in some detail, which we have not yet had time to do, it is not possible to make any sensible answer about the likelihood of an increased offer."

"Mr Joseph is back from New York on Monday and we'll reach a decision one way or the other early next week."

Truman thinks it unlikely that Whitbread will make a counter-offer—not surprising as it has pledged itself to Watney—and revealed yesterday that Whitbread ("all brewers are good friends as well as competitors") was informed of Watney's earlier interest in the company.

Watney is a laggard among the top brewers, and Truman, for a variety of reasons, has been the poor relation of the industry for years.

A merger, coinciding as it

MARKET REPORT

Brewery bid closes week on high note

The surprise counter-bid by Watney Mann for Truman Hanbury Buxton provided a fitting climax to an exciting week on the London Stock Exchange.

Truman, which had already climbed to 344p in anticipation of fresh developments, jumped to 350p for a net gain of 13p on the day. But Watney eased 53p to 121p.

This sparked off fresh interest in other brewery shares and although best levels were not always held, most finished with useful gains.

Earlier, markets had been quietly maintaining their firm appearance, with leading shares sustained by the 8-point rise on Wall Street. The FT Index closed up 1.2 at 386.2. Secondary issues produced a number of particularly good features, and there was certainly no shortage of activity in the bid stocks again.

Just how much the recent spate of takeover situations has dominated markets in the past week is illustrated by the fact that the FT Index has kept within a range of only 3½ points throughout the period.

Interest in the gilt-edged market switched to medium-dated loans following Thursday's late announcement that the Government broker's sup-

plies of the short "tap" exchequer 6½ per cent 1976- had run out. Gains here extended to 1½. News of a r placement "tap", in the form of £500 millions of Treasury 6 per cent 1975, came in before the close.

Among leading shares Beechams rose 4p to 324p or belated realisation of their exports potential in the Common Market. Rank "A" followed Wall Street through the 90p mark with a 53½p leap to 933½.

News that there would be no further developments saw Cunard shares slip back 4p to 178p on their quietest day since Trafalgar House put it to bed.

Building issues attracted good support, particularly the construction side, and stores, too, were a notably bright section. GUS "A" showed the way with a 3p rise at 375p in response to favourable press comment.

Banks advanced, with the "big four" as much as ½ higher, but insurance lagged in quiet trading. Fall predominated among mining issues. Oils sagged for want of support.

The number of bargain marked totalled 11,217 compared with 10,792 on Thursday and 11,836 last Friday.



Statement by the Chairman, Mr. Peter Cannon, issued with the preliminary results for the 18 months period ended 31st December, 1970. The results cover the period of the merger between Minster Assets and Robert Bradford (Holdings). The periods are for 18 months and 12 months both for them and other subsidiary companies of the Group. No forecast was made for this period but the figures are considered satisfactory.

1971 Outlook

In my second Interim Statement of 25th August 1970 I said,

"On the basis of current performance and ignoring both the likely contribution from British Midland Airways Ltd. and any underwriting profit from Minster Insurance Group, we would expect earnings in 1971 to cover the current annual 14% rate of dividend nearly 1½ times on our issued ordinary share capital of £8,530,738. The total investment income of the Group, a proportion of which will be franked, should alone be nearly sufficient to pay such a dividend."

As regards Minster Insurance we have high hopes of an early return to profitability on the U.K. motor account following this year's two premium rate increases but I feel that it would not be prudent at this stage to assume other than a modest overall underwriting loss; certainly this will be far less than for 1970 and I will be better able to comment on the likely outcome in my Interim Statement for 1971.

British Midland Airways, after a good 1970, has shown in the last few weeks, along with the rest of the industry, that it is having a disappointing summer season and if this trend continues until September they will not produce a profit after depreciation and interest charges. However, B.M.A. is strong in management and cash to correct this situation in 1972.

Results to date for the rest of the Group are well ahead of budgets. In particular, Group investment income looks to be well in excess of the amount required (£1.2m) to pay the dividend at the current rate of 14% per annum.

Robert Stephen sells offshoot

Robert Stephen Holdings, which at present holds about 60 per cent of the £500,000 one-class capital of the Liverpool Shoe Company, plans to sell up to a maximum of 1,300,000 of these 2s shares. The effect of this will be that Liverpool Shoe will cease to be a subsidiary.

Assets worth 36p each, compared with the bid price of 22p. The Silentbloc board again strongly advise shareholders not to accept the BTR Leyland offer.

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Cornhill on shadow funds

Sir—Your article "Shadow funds a cloud over insurance industry" (July 7), expresses fears about certain classes of life assurance contract. I share your concern about the possible misuse of freedom, which the industry currently enjoys, by "incompetent or irresponsible management" but would suggest that the fears expressed are applicable to all contracts of life assurance, not only to equity-linked or "hybrid" plans.

May I correct two possible misconceptions in your article: 1. Cornhill does not "shadow fund" in the sense set out in the article; nor do we maintain a national fund and invest elsewhere, in addition, we publish share portfolios for all our equity-linked plans.

2. The article states "Cornhill agrees that it has been financing its expansion with policyholders' funds." This is not so.

L. B. Reynolds.
General Manager,
Cornhill Insurance,
32 Cornhill,
London EC 2.

Jessel looks to £4 M-plus profit

Jessel Securities said yesterday in a preliminary statement, that it anticipated that profits before tax and minorities for the year to June 1971 would be in excess of £4 millions, excluding any contribution from Brightside Engineering.

Earnings attributable to the equity share capital (which has been increased only by the shares issued for Brightside) would be in excess of £1.9 million compared with £1.2 million last year. Jessel also confirmed its forecast of a total dividend for the year of at least 48 per cent.

The company announced that it has exchanged contracts for the sale of Brightside's unprofitable Canadian subsidiaries and for a group of Irish companies including Wanderside Warehouses. The net proceeds of the sale of these two groups are forecast to be £1 million. Jessel has also disposed of the greater part of the life and pensions business of its insurance broking subsidiary France Fenwick (Insurance) for £750,000. France Fenwick is retaining its general insurance broking.

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The last shots in Battle of Ear

By our Education Correspondent

Leading staff of the London Institute of Education, in what must be one of the last public shots in the war of Lord James's ear, have come out in favour of non-education degrees in colleges of education.

Mr Lionel Elvin, Dr W. D. Wall, and Professors Doris Lee, W. H. Niblett, and R. S. Peters, in their submission, to the special committee on the preparation of teachers, say that colleges of education will probably have "some spare room" in the mid-70s, and suggest that the colleges could take the place of the universities' overspill.

They believe it is possible to harmonise two desirable ends: the best pattern of higher education for the next decade, and the best arrangements for teacher training.

They reject the idea of two-year degrees at existing universities, but argue for what they call "para university institutions," either separate from the universities or in some way associated with them. The one necessary condition is that there be a bridge from these to the universities.

They think it should be possible for the education colleges—while still preparing teachers—to have a function like the junior colleges of California, either in preparing for part one of a first degree or for the whole of a first degree.

Three kinds of students would be in the colleges: those who want to get a teachers' certificate and possibly a Bachelor of Education degree after a fourth year; those who do not wish to commit themselves to teaching on entry but are interested in studying education as one subject for a degree other than the B.Ed.; and those who make up the genuine "overspill" from the universities and want a first degree without education.

They think that it would be easy enough to link colleges and universities through a credit system. But a student who decided to become a teacher after completing two years, in which education was only a part, would need another two years' study.

Fines cut by £5,000

Judge Lyons, at Liverpool Crown Court, yesterday reduced by £5,000 fines totalling £47,250 imposed by the Liverpool stipendiary magistrate, Mr Leslie Pugh, on May 10, on Lustr Fibres Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Courtauld Ltd, on six summonses for exporting man-made fibre to Rhodesia in prohibition of exportation.

Lustr Fibres Ltd, represented by Mr Conrad Dehm, QC, appealed against the amount of the fine.

Judge Lyons said the stipendiary magistrate, in fixing the fines, had in each summons taken the value of the goods actually exported and added a small percentage on the basis that the goods might have been seized by the Customs. "These were flagrant and deliberate offences committed in blatant defiance of the prohibitions, no doubt in the hope that at some time in the future the prohibitions would end," said the Recorder. "They called for substantial fines."

He said he would reduce the fines on five of the summonses by £1,000 each because the magistrate had taken into account that all the shipments might have been confiscated.



Sir Carl Aarvold, the Recorder of London, fixing a slate when he "topped-out" the new south block of the Central Criminal Court yesterday. On completion the extension will provide the Old Bailey with a total of 22 courtrooms. (Picture by Frank Martin)

TV sport chief resigns

By our own Reporter

Mr John McMillan, director of Independent TV sports, has resigned "by mutual agreement."

Mr McMillan, an Australian aged 54, was formerly general manager and director of Rediffusion, the TV company whose licence was revoked two years ago. He has been director of sport since 1968. He was with the BBC from 1946 to 1954.

Mr McMillan said last night that he could not say why he had resigned. He has been working in conjunction with former executives of Granada TV, who provide some services for Independent TV sport and who last night issued a statement telling of his resignation.

Mr McMillan said last night: "I have nothing lined up."

Mr McMillan was with Rediffusion, eventually becoming a member of the Board, from 1955 to 1968. He was responsible for starting "This Week," the successful and long running ITV current affairs programme, and other shows including "No Hiding Place."

He was responsible for ITV participation in the Tokyo and Mexico Olympic games, and the 1970 World Cup football competition. The aggressive approach of ITV in securing some exclusive contracts for screening sporting engagements led to major controversies in the TV industry.

Yugoslavia win competition

First prize in the competition for choir of mixed voices at the International Eisteddfod in Llangollen yesterday was awarded to the Svetozar Markovic choir from Yugoslavia. The Concert Choir of the University of Delaware was second, and the Wayne State University Chamber Singers from Detroit were third. No Welsh choirs took part.

Scrubs camp

The emergency camp set up near Wormwood Scrubs, in London, for young visitors to the capital is organised by the Christian Action organisation—not by Christian Aid, as erroneously stated in a picture caption yesterday.

Pay rebuff to dockers

Employers at the London docks told union leaders yesterday that in the face of rising costs and decreasing productivity the unions would have to make out a good case for any pay rise at all.

The Transport and General Workers and the National Amalgamated Stevedores and Dockers yesterday put in the basis for a claim for 12,000 dockers at a meeting of the enclosed Docks Modernisation Committee. They are understood to be thinking of 15 to 20 per cent.

The claim is broadly based on the increased cost of living since the last increases nine months ago. But productivity figures worked out by the joint review committee are not helpful to the unions' case.

It is understood that while costs have gone up 25 to 30 per cent during the past nine

months, productivity overall is down by about 30 per cent. The employers' view is that this does not justify any general pay rise. Productivity is not yet up to the figure set for a year ago.

The employers and unions meet again on July 22. Last year's deal gave quayside dockers a basic £36.50 for a 31½-hour week, those working in ships £39, and those on light duties £28.

Dockers working at weekends can earn £61.90 a week and the employers put average earnings at £42 compared with the national average for manual workers of £28.

Hull trawler owners have offered £9 a week more to crews of the 25 freezer trawlers, bringing their pay to £28. A similar offer is being made to the crews of fresh fish trawlers, but the owners want crews reduced.

Mrs Thatcher in more trouble

By our Education Correspondent

"Education," the journal of local education committees which were supposedly awarded their freedom in June last year, complained in a leading article yesterday about recent actions by Mrs Thatcher, the Secretary for Education.

In the sharpest local authority reaction yet to Mrs Thatcher's decisions on secondary school plans in Barnet and Surrey, "Education" commented: "For someone who has tried to make a virtue of reorganisation, Mrs Thatcher has been indulging in some pretty extraordinary behaviour in the last couple of weeks."

It has been a classic case of letting things ride when they are riding your way and making a stand when they are not. One might have expected Mrs Thatcher to be ideologically opposed to the initiation of comprehensive schemes so near to home—geographically and politically—in Barnet and Surrey. But Mrs Thatcher's insistence on the autonomy of local education authorities has made even her critics unprepared for her overtly doctrinaire approach to the Barnet and Surrey schemes.

It adds that on purely educa-

tional grounds—and "educational soundness" was a criteria she produced in circular 10/70—Mrs Thatcher will be "very hard put to justify her action in the Surrey case." It quotes her statement that Surrey is "unreasonably exercising its powers because by making Rydens School comprehensive it has had the effect of eliminating all choice of school for children who might qualify for a grammar place."

"If a responsible plan like this is to be labelled 'unreasonable' and this, after all, is what has really happened—the case of Rydens has major importance well beyond the Surrey borders."

Chief Tory executive

Mr John Taylor, of Keighley, Yorkshire, has been elected chairman of the executive committee of the Conservative Party. He succeeds Sir Clyde Hewlett, who has retired after six years in the post.

Mr Taylor, who is married, with two daughters, is chairman and managing director of a brewery and has recently been appointed deputy lieutenant of the West Riding.

STOP PRESS

Progress in finding disorders

More than 100 members of the Society for the Study of Inborn Errors of Metabolism, holding their annual symposium at Leeds University, were told yesterday of a new computer process which can detect up to 40 metabolic disorders in urine or blood serum.

The new computer process was developed at Oslo University and is still in an experimental stage. It can analyse blood serum or blood samples and detect any of 40 abnormalities in only 30 minutes.

The process may be extended to the analysis of amniotic fluid, which surrounds the foetus in the uterus. Many of the latest advances in the detection of inborn errors have resulted from the investigation of amniotic fluid. Severe disorders detected at this stage can lead to a recommendation for abortion.

Unions 'turning more often to the peacemakers'

By KEITH HARPER

Use of the Government's conciliation services in industrial disputes increased by 20 per cent last year, in spite of the unions' hostility to the Industrial Relations Bill and their abhorrence of Mr Heath's pay policy in the public sector.

Figures for last year—when, admittedly, Mr Wilson was in charge for half the time—show that the Department of Employment dealt with 647 cases compared with 516 for 1969. Over the four-year period up to 1969, the total averaged out at 439.

Last year's record figures do cover a period which was also a record for strikes. While this has obviously played a large part in the increase in the conciliation department's work, the Government also feels that its officers, particularly in the regions, have been taking the initiative instead of waiting to be approached.

Half the cases last year involved pay disputes. The most significant rises have concerned redundancies and dismissals (16 per cent) and recognition (20 per cent). In the first six months of 1971, the Department of Employment dealt with 408 disputes, although the number of pay disputes has slackened off.

The Government feels that it has a right to be quietly pleased about the efforts of its small band of 50 conciliation officers, especially as last year the ITUC was talking about the destruction of the 50-year-old conciliation service. This happened when Mr Carr, the Secretary for Employment, refused to allow his department to conciliate in the local government pay dispute if it meant the unions getting more than 14 per cent.

Mr Carr dwelt on the unions'

use of the department's services when he spoke at Oxford last night. He told the Industrial Co-Partnership Association that the flow of requests from unions for help was not only continuing but increasing.

According to the Minister, in three out of every four conciliation exercises requests for assistance have come from the unions. They are up by 8 per cent on last year. Mr Carr said he was often charged with withholding conciliation as "a deliberate act of policy," and it was alleged that the unions could no longer look on his department as a "honest broker." But the facts belied these charges, he said.

Mr Carr tried the harder task of drawing some conclusions from the present situation, pointing out that the number of strikes has taken a sharp turn for the better in 1971. While it is true that the number of strikes has dropped significantly over the past year, the number of working days lost continues to soar. This year's total has already overtaken last year's record of nearly 11 million.

The General and Municipal Workers in London in November to determine its attitude towards the Industrial Relations Bill—above all the vital issue of registration under it.

002 to show paces

By our Air Correspondent

Mr Frederick Corfield, Minister for Aviation Supply, will fly in the British prototype of the Concorde on July 16. He hopes to go one better than Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, and reach the aircraft's full cruising speed of Mach 2—twice the speed of sound.

Mr Corfield's trip will come way to demonstrate the Government's support for the £800 million programme. It will also re-emphasise the Prime Minister's support for Mr Heath's anti-inflationary policy.

The Prime Minister has been invited by the British Aircraft Corporation, but has not so far agreed—perhaps because he feels it would indicate a commitment to the airliner.

In fact, some demonstration that he was personally interested might stand him in good stead if he decided to cancel it for economic reasons.

Mr Brian Trubshaw, BAe flight test director, will pilot the Concorde, and Mr Corfield will be accompanied by Sir Geoffrey Tuttle, vice-chairman of BAe Commercial Aircraft Division and officials of the Department of Trade and Industry.

Princess Anne: 'good progress'

Princess Anne is making good progress after her operation for the removal of an ovarian cyst that no more bulletins will be issued until she leaves hospital in about 10 days' time.

Heat-struck baby stays

A baby, aged six weeks, who was rescued from the heat of a locked van in Birmingham on Thursday, is to spend another night in hospital. His temperature has fallen from the 106°F registered on admission.

Still very warm and dry

Pressure is high over the Azores and a ridge extends across Britain towards Denmark. Most parts of the UK should be dry and very warm, with long spells of sunshine. SE Britain will probably be dull and misty at first, an while becoming sunnier inland, but rain or drizzle will be common in the NW. These E winds will be rather cool. N and NW Scotland will probably have some rain, but in the south and north temperatures.

London area, C and S England, S Wales, N Ireland and N Scotland will then mostly sunny with moderate N.W. winds. Max. temp. 25°C (77°F).

Channel Islands: Dry. Mist patches Sunday morning. W. moderate or fresh. N.W. max. 24°C (75°F).

SW England, N and S Wales, N Ireland, Lake District: Dry. Low sun. W. moderate or fresh. N.W. max. 23°C (73°F).

Ile of Man, SW Scotland, N Ireland: Dry. Long periods of sun. W. moderate or fresh. N.W. max. 23°C (73°F).

Can't N England: Dry. Long periods of sun. W. moderate or fresh. N.W. max. 23°C (73°F).

NE England, Borders: Dry. Sp. of sun. W. moderate or fresh. N.W. max. 23°C (73°F).

Edinburgh and N Scotland: Dry. Sp. of sun. W. moderate or fresh. N.W. max. 23°C (73°F).

Cardiff, N Wales, Orkney, Shetland: Dry. Sp. of sun. W. moderate or fresh. N.W. max. 23°C (73°F).

Guernsey: Dry and warm in morning. W. moderate or fresh. N.W. max. 23°C (73°F).

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THE WEATHER

AROUND BRITAIN

Reports for the period ended 6 p.m. yesterday:

Area	Temp	Wind	Weather
London	22.0	15-25	Sunny
Birmingham	21.0	15-25	Sunny
Manchester	20.0	15-25	Sunny
Edinburgh	18.0	15-25	Sunny
Glasgow	17.0	15-25	Sunny
Cardiff	19.0	15-25	Sunny
Belfast	16.0	15-25	Sunny

AROUND THE WORLD

(Lancashire reports):

Area	Temp	Wind	Weather
London	22.0	15-25	Sunny
Birmingham	21.0	15-25	Sunny
Manchester	20.0	15-25	Sunny
Edinburgh	18.0	15-25	Sunny
Glasgow	17.0	15-25	Sunny
Cardiff	19.0	15-25	Sunny
Belfast	16.0	15-25	Sunny

SATellite PREDICTIONS

The figure shows the time and direction of the next satellite passing over the area.

Today: 22.00-23.00 N. 20°W. 23.00-24.00 N. 20°W. 24.00-25.00 N. 20°W. 25.00-26.00 N. 20°W. 26.00-27.00 N. 20°W. 27.00-28.00 N. 20°W. 28.00-29.00 N. 20°W. 29.00-30.00 N. 20°W. 30.00-31.00 N. 20°W. 31.00-32.00 N. 20°W. 32.00-33.00 N. 20°W. 33.00-34.00 N. 20°W. 34.00-35.00 N. 20°W. 35.00-36.00 N. 20°W. 36.00-37.00 N. 20°W. 37.00-38.00 N. 20°W. 38.00-39.00 N. 20°W. 39.00-40.00 N. 20°W. 40.00-41.00 N. 20°W. 41.00-42.00 N. 20°W. 42.00-43.00 N. 20°W. 43.00-44.00 N. 20°W. 44.00-45.00 N. 20°W. 45.00-46.00 N. 20°W. 46.00-47.00 N. 20°W. 47.00-48.00 N. 20°W. 48.00-49.00 N. 20°W. 49.00-50.00 N. 20°W. 50.00-51.00 N. 20°W. 51.00-52.00 N. 20°W. 52.00-53.00 N. 20°W. 53.00-54.00 N. 20°W. 54.00-55.00 N. 20°W. 55.00-56.00 N. 20°W. 56.00-57.00 N. 20°W. 57.00-58.00 N. 20°W. 58.00-59.00 N. 20°W. 59.00-60.00 N. 20°W. 60.00-61.00 N. 20°W. 61.00-62.00 N. 20°W. 62.00-63.00 N. 20°W. 63.00-64.00 N. 20°W. 64.00-65.00 N. 20°W. 65.00-66.00 N. 20°W. 66.00-67.00 N. 20°W. 67.00-68.00 N. 20°W. 68.00-69.00 N. 20°W. 69.00-70.00 N. 20°W. 70.00-71.00 N. 20°W. 71.00-72.00 N. 20°W. 72.00-73.00 N. 20°W. 73.00-74.00 N. 20°W. 74.00-75.00 N. 20°W. 75.00-76.00 N. 20°W. 76.00-77.00 N. 20°W. 77.00-78.00 N. 20°W. 78.00-79.00 N. 20°W. 79.00-80.00 N. 20°W. 80.00-81.00 N. 20°W. 81.00-82.00 N. 20°W. 82.00-83.00 N. 20°W. 83.00-84.00 N. 20°W. 84.00-85.00 N. 20°W. 85.00-86.00 N. 20°W. 86.00-87.00 N. 20°W. 87.00-88.00 N. 20°W. 88.00-89.00 N. 20°W. 89.00-90.00 N. 20°W. 90.00-91.00 N. 20°W. 91.00-92.00 N. 20°W. 92.00-93.00 N. 20°W. 93.00-94.00 N. 20°W. 94.00-95.00 N. 20°W. 95.00-96.00 N. 20°W. 96.00-97.00 N. 20°W. 97.00-98.00 N. 20°W. 98.00-99.00 N. 20°W. 99.00-100.00 N. 20°W. 100.00-101.00 N. 20°W. 101.00-102.00 N. 20°W. 102.00-103.00 N. 20°W. 103.00-104.00 N. 20°W. 104.00-105.00 N. 20°W. 105.00-106.00 N. 20°W. 106.00-107.00 N. 20°W. 107.00-108.00 N. 20°W. 108.00-109.00 N. 20°W. 109.00-110.00 N. 20°W. 110.00-111.00 N. 20°W. 111.00-112.00 N. 20°W. 112.00-113.00 N. 20°W. 113.00-114.00 N. 20°W. 114.00-115.00 N. 20°W. 115.00-116.00 N. 20°W. 116.00-117.00 N. 20°W. 117.00-118.00 N. 20°W. 118.00-119.00 N. 20°W. 119.00-120.00 N. 20°W. 120.00-121.00 N. 20°W. 121.00-122.00 N. 20°W. 122.00-123.00 N. 20°W. 123.00-124.00 N. 20°W. 124.00-125.00 N. 20°W. 125.00-126.00 N. 20°W. 126.00-127.00 N. 20°W. 127.00-128.00 N. 20°W. 128.00-129.00 N. 20°W. 129.00-130.00 N. 20°W. 130.00-131.00 N. 20°W. 131.00-132.00 N. 20°W. 132.00-133.00 N. 20°W. 133.00-134.00 N. 20°W. 134.00-135.00 N. 20°W. 135.00-136.00 N. 20°W. 136.00-137.00 N. 20°W. 137.00-138.00 N. 20°W. 138.00-139.00 N. 20°W. 139.00-140.00 N. 20°W. 140.00-141.00 N. 20°W. 141.00-142.00 N. 20°W. 142.00-143.00 N. 20°W. 143.00-144.00 N. 20°W. 144.00-145.00 N. 20°W. 145.00-146.00 N. 20°W. 146.00-147.00 N. 20°W. 147.00-148.00 N. 20°W. 148.00-149.00 N. 20°W. 149.00-150.00 N. 20°W. 150.00-151.00 N. 20°W. 151.00-152.00 N. 20°W. 152.00-153.00 N. 20°W. 153.00-154.00 N. 20°W. 154.00-155.00 N. 20°W. 155.00-156.00 N. 20°W. 156.00-157.00 N. 20°W. 157.00-158.00 N. 20°W. 158.00-159.00 N. 20°W. 159.00-160.00 N. 20°W. 160.00-161.00 N. 20°W. 161.00-162.00 N. 20°W. 162.00-163.00 N. 20°W. 163.00-164.00 N. 20°W. 164.00-165.00 N. 20°W. 165.00-166.00 N. 20°W. 166.00-167.00 N. 20°W. 167.00-168.00 N. 20°W. 168.00-169.00 N. 20°W. 169.00-170.00 N. 20°W. 170.00-171.00 N. 20°W. 171.00-172.00 N. 20°W. 172.00-173.00 N. 20°W. 173.00-174.00 N. 20°W. 174.00-175.00 N. 20°W. 175.00-176.00 N. 20°W. 176.00-177.00 N. 20°W. 177.00-178.00 N. 20°W. 178.00-179.00 N. 20°W. 179.00-180.00 N. 20°W. 180.00-181.00 N. 20°W. 181.00-182.00 N. 20°W. 182.00-183.00 N. 20°W. 183.00-184.00 N. 20°W. 184.00-185.00 N. 20°W. 185.00-186.00 N. 20°W. 186.00-187.00 N. 20°W. 187.00-188.00 N. 20°W. 188.00-189.00 N. 20°W. 189.00-190.00 N. 20°W. 190.00-191.00 N. 20°W. 191.00-192.00 N. 20°W. 192.00-193.00 N. 20°W. 193.00-194.00 N. 20°W. 194.00-195.00 N. 20°W. 195.00-196.00 N. 20°W. 196.00-197.00 N. 20°W. 197.00-198.00 N. 20°W. 198.00-199.00 N. 20°W. 199.00-200.00 N. 20°W. 200.00-201.00 N. 20°W. 201.00-202.00 N. 20°W. 202.00-203.00 N. 20°W. 203.00-204.00 N. 20°W. 204.00-205.00 N. 20°W. 205.00-206.00 N. 20°W. 206.00-207.00 N. 20°W. 207.00-208.00 N. 20°W. 208.00-209.00 N. 20°W. 209.00-210.00 N. 20°W. 210.00-211.00 N. 20°W. 211.00-212.00 N. 20°W. 212.00-213.00 N. 20°W. 213.00-214.00 N. 20°W. 214.00-215.00 N. 20°W. 215.00-216.00 N. 20°W. 216.00-217.00 N. 20°W. 217.00-2